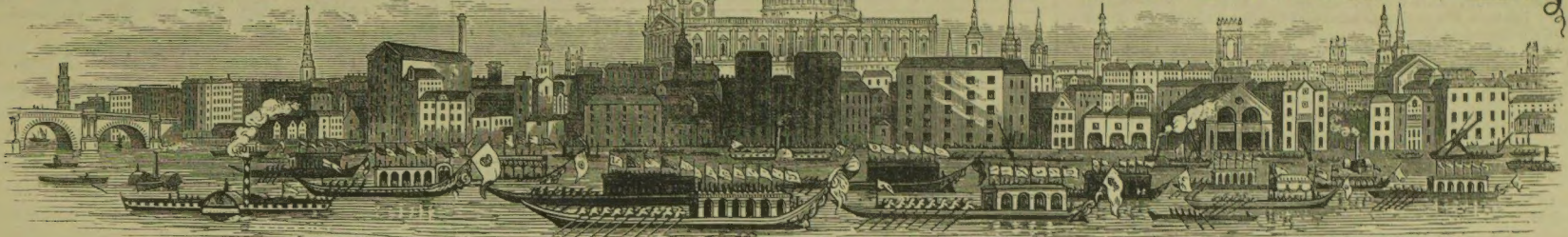


THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS

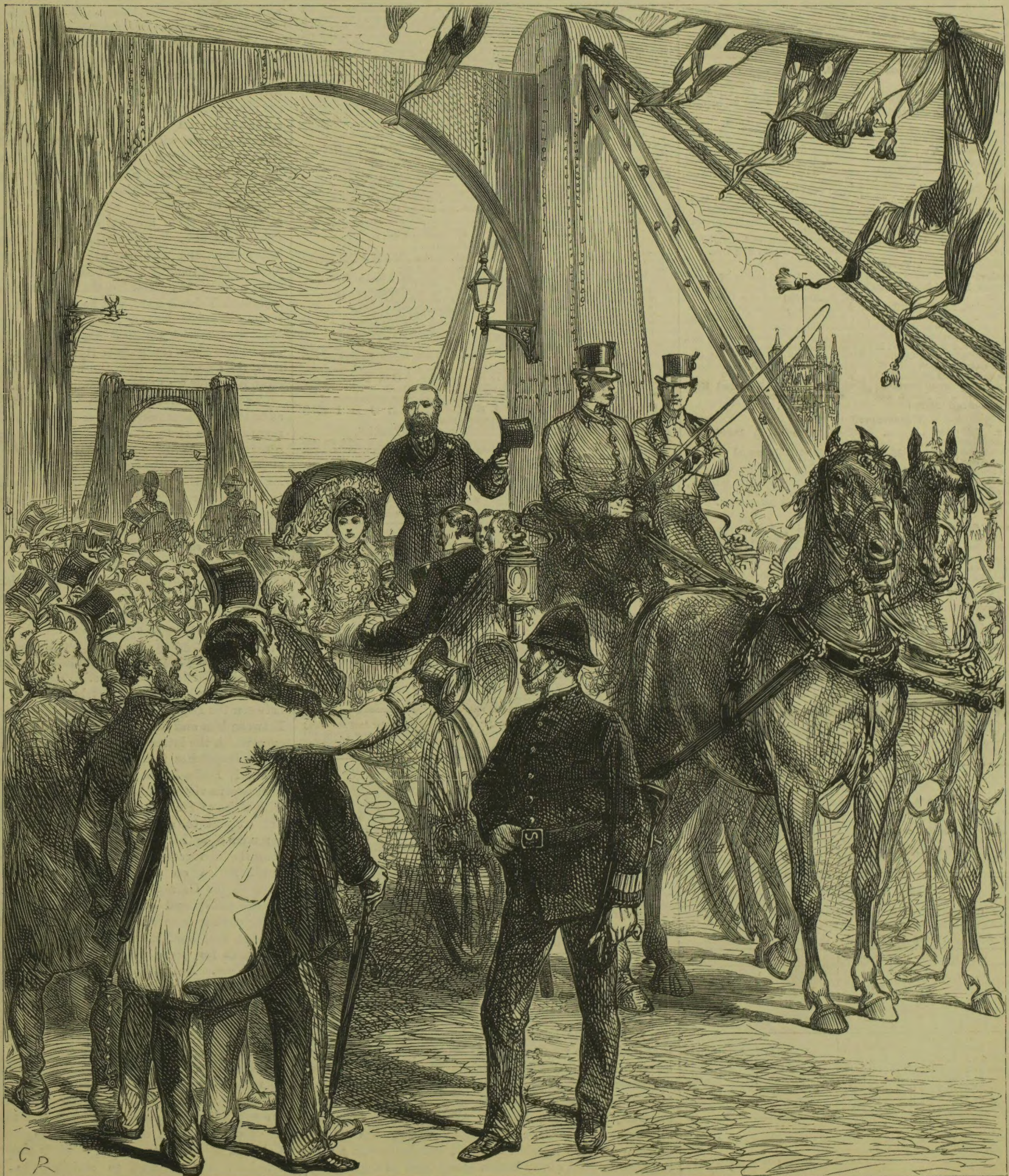


REGISTERED AT THE GENERAL POST-OFFICE FOR TRANSMISSION ABROAD.

No. 2085.—VOL. LXXIV.

SATURDAY, MAY 31, 1879.

WITH SUPPLEMENT } SIXPENCE.
By Post, 6½d.



OPENING THAMES BRIDGES FREE OF TOLL: THE METROPOLITAN BOARD OF WORKS RECEIVING THE PRINCE AND PRINCESS OF WALES AT LAMBETH BRIDGE.—SEE PAGE 503.

BIRTHS.

On the 27th inst., at 16, Hyde Park-terrace, the wife of Frederick G. Dalgety, of a daughter.
On the 22nd inst., at 22, Holland Park, W., the wife of Adelino Pinto Leite, of a daughter.
On the 18th inst., at The Mount, Yarm, Yorkshire, the wife of W. R. Fawcett, Esq., of a daughter.
On the 25th inst., at Chapel-street, Park-lane, Lady Margaret Strutt, of a daughter.
At Edinburgh, the wife of Capt. Neil Campbell, 79th Highlanders, of a son.
At Chester, the wife of Lieutenant F. W. Bromfield, second battalion 22nd Regiment, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

On the 29th ult. (11th inst.), at the English ch. ch. St. Petersburg, by the Rev. F. D. Cremer, Ellis George Hesketh Lee, of St. Petersburg, to Norah Fanny Bernard, the youngest surviving daughter of the late Thomas Potter, Staff Commander, R.N.
On the 26th inst., at the St. Petersburg-place Synagogue, by the Rev. Hermann Adler, assisted by the Rev. Mr. Singer and the Rev. Mr. Haines, J. Lawrence-Hamilton, of 34, Gloucester-terrace, Hyde Park, eldest surviving son of the late Lawrence Levy, Esq., to Mary Theresa, only daughter of Edward Jessel, Esq., B.A., barrister-at-law, of Gordon-square and Bushey, Herts. No cards.

DEATHS.

On the 21st inst., at Letcombe Regis, Berks, Harriet Ellen Silver, in her 25th year.
On the 25th inst., at Sez'not, Sir Charles Fitzgerald Rushout Rushout Bart., aged 88.
On the 25th inst., at 29, Devonshire-place, W., Catherine Emily, wife of Sir Charles Hamilton, Bart., aged 68.

* The charge for the insertion of Births, Marriages, or Deaths is Five Shillings for each announcement.

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK ENDING JUNE 7.

SUNDAY, JUNE 1.	
Whit Sunday. Morning Lessons: Deut. xvi. 1-18; Rom. viii. 1-18. Evening Lessons: Isaiah xl. or Ezek. xxxvi. 25; Gal. v. 16, or Acts xviii. 24-29. St. Paul's Cathedral, 10.30 a.m., Very Rev. the Dean, Dr. Church; 3.15 p.m., Bishop Cloughton; 7 p.m., Rev. W. H. Hutchings. St. James's, noon, Very Rev. Gerard Wellesley, Dean of Windsor, Lord High Almoner.	Westminster Abbey, 10 a.m. and 3 p.m., Very Rev. Dean Stanley; 7 p.m., the Master of Balliol, Rev. B. Jowett. Whitehall, 11 a.m. and 3 p.m., Rev. T. L. Papillon. Savoy, 11.30 a.m., Rev. Henry White, the Chaplain; 7 p.m., Rev. Dr. W. Baker, Master of Merchant Taylors' School. Temple Church, 11 a.m., probably Dean Vaughan, the Master; 3 p.m., Rev. A. Ainger, the Reader.
MONDAY, JUNE 2.	
Whit Monday, Bank Holiday. National Portrait Gallery reopened, 10 a.m. Botanic Society, opening of American Exhibition. Royal Institution, 3 p.m. (Professor Hillebrand on the Intellectual Movement of Germany); general monthly meeting, 5 p.m. Horse Show, Agricultural Hall (five days). Horticultural Society Show. Bath and West of England Agricultural Society Exhibition, Exeter (five days). Geologists' Association, excursion to Bath; Paddington, 10.30 a.m. (two days).	Bath Academy of Arts opened. Musical Association, 5 p.m. (Mr. C. E. Stephens on Form in Musical Composition). Odontological Society, 8 p.m. Athletic Sports: Newark, Newport (Mon.), Bournemouth (bicycles), Hitchin, Chesterfield, Burton-on-Trent, Rugby, Stanmore, Ashby-de-la-Zouch, Huntingdon, Winchester. Races: Croydon, Redcar. Yachting: Royal Alfred and Nore Yacht Clubs, Holyhead Regatta. Dog Shows: Blackburn, Manchester, Bedfordton. International Gun and Polo Club Prize Polo Meeting, Brighton.
TUESDAY, JUNE 3.	
Whit Tuesday. Prince George Frederick of Wales born, 1865. Royal Institution, 3 p.m. (Professor J. R. Seeley, Suggestions to Students and Readers of History). Society of Biblical Archaeology, 8.30. Gresham Lectures, 6 p.m. (Mr. T. F. Dallin on Rhetoric), four days. Zoological Society, 8.30 p.m. (Mr. W. Otley on the Vessels of the Neck and Head of the Ground Hornbill; papers by Mr. E. R. Alston and Messrs. Selater and Salvin.)	Mineralogical Society, at Meteorological Office, 8 p.m. (Professor M. F. Heddle and Mr. D. W. H. Aitken on Abriachanite, &c.; papers by Messrs. J. H. Collins, John Milne, and T. Davies). Liverpool Dog, Poultry, Rabbit, and Cat Show (two days). Athletic Sports: School of Mines, Stamford-bridge, Loughborough, Wenlock. Yachting: Royal Alfred and New Thames Yacht Clubs. Manchester Races.
WEDNESDAY, JUNE 4.	
Ember Day. Full moon, 1.36 p.m. Agricultural Society, noon. Botanic Society, promenade, 3.30 p.m. Entomological Society, 7 p.m. Obstetrical Society, 8 p.m. Society for Development of Science of Education, 7.30 p.m. (Mr. A. Sonnenschein on Reading).	British Archaeological Association, 8 p.m. Royal Albert Hall, grand operatic concert, 2.30 p.m. North-Eastern Hospital for Children, annual meeting, Devonshire House, Bishopgate-street, 2 p.m. Exeter Dog Show (three days).
THURSDAY, JUNE 5.	
Accession of George I., King of Greece, 1863. Royal Institution, 3 p.m. (Professor J. R. Seeley, Suggestions to Students and Readers of History). Chemical Society, 8 p.m. (Dr. Stenhouse and Mr. Groves on Gardenine; papers by Messrs. F. D. Brown, F. R. Japp, and E. Schunk, Wright, Luff, and Rennie). Psychological Society, 8.30 p.m. Archaeological Institute, 4 p.m. Inventors' Institute, 8.15 p.m.	Linnæan Society, 8 p.m. (Mr. C. B. Clarke on the Ferns of Northern India; papers by Professors W. K. Parker and Th. M. Tries, and Rev. R. B. Watson). Society for the Fine Arts, morning meeting. Zoological Society's Gardens, Davis Lecture, 5 p.m. (Professor Huxley on Snakes). Royal Toxophilite Society (second target). Races: Sandown Meeting.
FRIDAY, JUNE 6.	
Ember Day. City of London College, 6 p.m. (Dr. Heinemann on Political Economy). Botanic Society, lecture, by Professor Bentley, 4 p.m. Architectural Association, 7.30 p.m. (Mr. H. W. Pratt on his Tour on the Continent; election of officers). Yachting: Royal Alfred, Alexandra, and Mudhook Yacht Clubs.	Geologists' Association, 8 p.m. (Mr. J. L. Lobley on the Age of the Principal Mountain Ranges of the World). Royal Institution, 8 p.m. (Professor Dewar on Spectroscopic Investigation 9 p.m.). Philological Society, 8 p.m. (Mr. H. Sweet on the Laws of Stress in Compounds and Sentences in English).
SATURDAY, JUNE 7.	
Ember Day. Royal Institution, 3 p.m. (Professor H. Morley on Swift's Place in Literature). New Philharmonic Society, concert, St. James's Hall. News-vendors' Benevolent Institution, festival, Willis's Rooms.	Institute of Actuaries, anniversary, 3 Westminster Abbey, 4 p.m., London Church Choir Association, service for Alexandra Orphanage, sermon by Dean Stanley. Yachting: Royal Alfred, New Thames, Junior Thames, and Western (Clyde) Yacht Clubs.

THE WEATHER.

RESULTS OF METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS AT THE NEW OBSERVATORY OF THE ROYAL SOCIETY.
Lat. 51° 28' 6" N.; Long. 0° 18' 47" W.; Height above Sea, 34 feet.

DAY.	DAILY MEANS OF					THERMOM.		WIND.		General Direction.	Movement in 24 hours, read at 10 P.M.	Rain in 24 hours, read at 10 P.M.
	Barometer Corrected.	Temperature of the Air.	Dew Point.	Relative Humidity.	Amount of Cloud.	Maximum, read at 10 P.M.	Minimum, read at 10 P.M.	Direction.	Force.			
May	18 29.581	50.8	47.2	89	10	57.8	47.2	SE. E.	270	0.020		
	19 29.835	50.9	44.2	80	4	59.2	43.4	NE. N.	189	0.000		
	20 29.995	52.7	46.7	82	8	64.9	42.5	NNE. SW.	83	0.015		
	21 30.105	55.7	47.4	75	7	65.8	49.6	SW.	143	0.005		
	22 30.080	56.8	47.6	73	9	64.8	49.0	WSW. SW.	174	0.225		
	23 30.157	46.6	41.2	82	9	55.8	46.0	NW. N.	274	0.065		
	24 30.094	53.6	43.6	71	5	66.3	43.9	NW. N. SW.	150	0.345		

* Dew.

The following are the readings of the meteorological instruments, for the above days, in order, at ten o'clock a.m.:—
Barometer (in inches) corrected .. 29.565 29.802 29.973 30.118 30.108 30.154 30.17
Temperature of Air .. 51.4° 52.6° 58.7° 59.6° 61.7° 46.6° 56.2°
Temperature of Evaporation .. 49.9° 48.8° 54.1° 54.1° 51.1° 43.8° 49.4°
Direction of Wind .. ESE. NNE. NNE. SSW. NW. NW.

INSTITUTE OF PAINTERS IN WATER COLOURS.
The FORTY-FIFTH ANNUAL EXHIBITION is NOW OPEN, from Nine till Dusk. Admission, 1s.; Catalogue, 6d.
Gallery, 53, Pall-mall. H. F. PHILLIPS, Sec.

GROSVENOR GALLERY.—The ANNUAL EXHIBITION OF MODERN PAINTINGS is NOW OPEN. Admission, One Shilling; SEASON TICKETS, FIVE SHILLINGS.

ECCE HOMO and the ASCENSION.—DORÉ'S Two New Works, with all his other Great Pictures, at the DORE GALLERY, 35, New Bond-street, W. Ten to six daily. Admission, 1s.

DORÉ'S GREAT WORK, "CHRIST LEAVING THE PRETORIUM," "CHRIST ENTERING THE TEMPLE," and "THE BRAZEN SERPENT," each 53 in. by 24 in.; with "Dream of Philip's Wife," "Soldier of the Cross," &c., at the DORE GALLERY, 35, New Bond-st., W. Daily, 10 to 6. 1s.

ELIJAH WALTON.—FOURTEENTH ANNUAL EXHIBITION OF WATER-COLOUR DRAWINGS NOW OPEN. Alpine, Eastern, Isle of Wight, &c.—BURLINGTON GALLERY, No. 191, Piccadilly. Ten to six. Admission, including Catalogue, 1s.

CRYSTAL PALACE PICTURE GALLERY.—The Gallery is NOW OPEN for the Twenty-fourth Season with an entirely New Exhibition of Oil and Water-colour Paintings by celebrated English and Foreign Artists, for Sale. For particulars apply to Mr. C. W. Wass, Superintendent of the Gallery.

LYCEUM THEATRE.—Sole Lessee and Manager, Mr. Henry Irving.—MONDAY NEXT, JUNE 2: Tuesday, 3rd; and Thursday, 5th, THE LADY OF LYONS, 8.15.—Mr. Irving and Miss Ellen Terry. Wednesday, 4th, HAMLET, 7.30.—Mr. Irving and Miss Ellen Terry. Friday, 6th, Saturday, 7th, EUGENE ARAM.—Mr. Irving and Miss Ellen Terry. Preceded by the Farce of HIGH LIFE BELOW STAIRS. Saturday Morning, June 7, "Hamlet," at Two o'clock.—Mr. Irving and Miss Ellen Terry. Box-office open Ten to Five, where full casts of the plays can be obtained and seats booked for all parts of the house, excepting Pit and Gallery.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.—THE MOTHER, a New Drama of intense interest, Every Evening, at 7.45. Conclude with BETTY MARTIN. Doors open at 7.15. Prices as usual. Box-office hours, Eleven to Five.

CANTERBURY THEATRE OF VARIETIES.—Under Royal patronage.—VARIETY ENTERTAINMENT at Eight. PAT'S PARADISE at Nine, an entirely new Hibernian sketch, in which Miss Nelly Power will appear, supported by Madles Ada Broughton, and S. Fowell, and Corps de Ballet. Prices, 6d. to 2s. 2d.

CANTERBURY.—A NEW BALLET GYMNASIQUE, entitled ETHEREA, in which ARIEL will introduce the FLYING DANCE and wonderful flights of forty feet, EVERY EVENING, at 10.15.

HAMILTON'S AMPHITHEATRE, HOLBORN.—Last Week, closing SATURDAY, JUNE 7.—ZULU and AFGHAN WARS. Magnificent and authentic representations of the Battle of Isandula, Cetewayo, Zulu King, Military Kraals, War Dance by Zulu Warriors, the noble defence of Rorke's Drift, Crossing the Buffalo River with the Colours of the 24th, Capture of Fort Ali Musjid, with realistic effects. Powerful and Selected Company: Full Band. New Programme by the O.I.C.M. Minstrels. The Lawyer's Clerk and the Fat Man's Ball. NIGHTLY at Eight. Special Day Performances on Whit Monday and Tuesday.

MR. and MRS. GERMAN REED'S ENTERTAINMENT. Twice, WHIT MONDAY, at Three and Eight, "CICERO REWARD," New First Part: after which OUR CALICO BALL, by Mr. Corney Grain (last representations); concluding with CHARITY BEGINS AT HOME. EVERY EVENING, except Thursday and Saturday, at Eight: Thursday and Saturday at Three. Admission, 1s., 2s., and 3s.—ST. GEORGE'S HALL, Langham-place.

NEW PHILHARMONIC CONCERTS, ST. JAMES'S HALL.—Conductor, Mr. WILHELM GANZ. The Fourth Concert, on SATURDAY AFTERNOON, JUNE 7, at Three o'clock. The programme will include New Overture, "Jason," Alice Mary Smith; Overture, in G minor, for piano, Beethoven; Fragment, "The Apostasy of Barabas" (The Renegade), Baron Bodog D'Orozzy; Symphony, "Eroica," Beethoven; Overture, "Midsummer Night's Dream," Mendelssohn; Pianoforte, Mr. Alfred Jaell. Vocalist, Madlle. Belocca, from the Royal Italian Opera. Tickets, 10s. 6d., 7s., 5s., 3s., and 1s., at Chappell's, Austin's, and the usual Agents.

WHITSUNTIDE HOLIDAYS.

ST. JAMES'S HALL. THE MOORE AND BURGESS MINSTRELS. FOURTEENTH ANNUAL SERIES OF WHITSUNTIDE HOLIDAY PERFORMANCES IN THIS HALL WILL COMMENCE ON MONDAY, JUNE 2. On and after which date Performances will be given in the following order:—
Whit-Monday Afternoon at Three. Thursday Night at Eight.
Whit-Monday Night at Eight. Friday Night at Eight.
Whit-Tuesday Afternoon at Three. Saturday Afternoon at Three.
Whit-Tuesday Night at Eight. Saturday Night at Eight.
Wednesday Afternoon at Three. Sunday Night at Eight.
NEW AND MOST ATTRACTIVE PROGRAMME. Fautouils, 5s.; Sofa Stalls, 2s.; Area, 2s.; Gallery, 1s. No Fees. No charge for Programmes. Doors open for the Day Performance at 2.30, and for the Evening Performance at Seven.

WHITSUNTIDE HOLIDAYS.

IMPORTANT PUBLIC NOTICE. In consequence of the enormous success which attended the performance of MOORE'S IRISH MELODIES by the Choir of the MOORE AND BURGESS MINSTRELS, on the occasion of the Centenary Performance on Wednesday last, the 28th ult., the Programme will be repeated in its entirety at every Day and Night Performance throughout the Whitsuntide Holidays.

WHITSUNTIDE HOLIDAYS.

ST. JAMES'S HALL. S. TOM MOORE'S LOVELY IRISH MELODIES, with full Choral and Orchestral Accompaniments, written by John Hobson, will be performed by competent Professional Artists of acknowledged eminence throughout the Whitsuntide Holidays.

BANK OF NEW ZEALAND (Incorporated by Act of General Assembly, July 29, 1861). Bankers to the New Zealand Government. Authorised Capital, £1,000,000. Paid-up Capital, £725,000. Reserve Fund, £375,000.

DIRECTORS: J. LOGAN CAMPBELL, Esq., President. George B. Owen, Esq., W. I. Taylor, Esq., Alfred Cox, Esq., M.G.A., J. G. Firth, Esq., C. J. Stone, Esq., Hon. Jas. Williamson, M.L.C.
LONDON BOARD: The Right Hon. Sir James Ferguson, Bart., K.C.M.G., Falconer Larkworthy, Esq., Archd. Hamilton, Esq., Robert Porter, Esq., A. J. Mundella, Esq., M.P., Thomas Russell, Esq., C.M.G.

Head Office—Auckland. BRANCHES AND AGENCIES. In Australia—Melbourne, Sydney, and Newcastle. In Fiji—Lewaka. In New Zealand—Auckland, Blenheim, Christchurch, Dunedin, Invercargill, Napier, Nelson, New Plymouth, Picton, Wellington, and at eighty-six other towns and places throughout the Colony.

The Bank grants Drafts on all their Branches and Agencies, and transacts every description of banking business connected with New Zealand, Australia, and Fiji, on the most favourable terms. The London Office RECEIVES DEPOSITS of £50 and upwards for fixed periods of two to five years, bearing interest at 5 per cent per annum. The rate for shorter periods can be ascertained on application. F. LARKWORTHY, Managing Director. No. 1, Queen Victoria-street, Mansion House, E.C.

HOMEOPATHIC HOSPITAL (SELECT) for LADIES, Bolton House, 192, Clapham-road, Surrey. Established 1867. A Private Home, where Patients suffering from serious diseases, and requiring special supervision, can obtain the best Medical and Surgical Treatment without incurring anxiety in their own homes. Treatise of successful cure forwarded for 12 stamps. Terms from 4 guineas per week. Physician, DAVID JONES, M.D. Consultations daily, Eleven till One (Tuesday and Friday excepted), at 15, Welbeck-street, London.

TIMES OF HIGH WATER AT LONDON BRIDGE FOR THE WEEK ENDING JUNE 7.

Sunday.	Monday.	Tuesday.	Wednesday.	Thursday.	Friday.	Saturday.
h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m
10 28	11 0	11 30	—	0 10	27	0 55
1 1	1 10	1 27	0 55	1 22	1 50	1 25
4 1	4 10	4 25	4 1	4 15	4 40	4 15
7 1	7 10	7 25	7 1	7 15	7 40	7 15
10 1	10 10	10 25	10 1	10 15	10 40	10 15
1 1	1 10	1 25	1 1	1 15	1 40	1 15
4 1	4 10	4 25	4 1	4 15	4 40	4 15
7 1	7 10	7 25	7 1	7 15	7 40	7 15
10 1	10 10	10 25	10 1	10 15	10 40	10 15

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON: SATURDAY, MAY 31, 1879.

The Whitsuntide Recess usually marks off two thirds of the Parliamentary Session as having passed and gone. If we measure the legislative work done this year during that period the results, we fear, would not present themselves in a very satisfactory light. There has been much controversy, but no abundant fruits of it. Several deeply interesting debates have taken place, but they have generally referred to Foreign Affairs. We surmise that all hope of domestic legislation during the present Session—of such legislation, at all events, as will add to the Statute Book of the Realm sound laws of a permanent character—must now be taken leave of for the existing

year. The Military Code Bill may, perhaps, be passed. The Criminal Code has, we regret to say, fewer chances in its favour than seemed to be within our glimpse a short time ago. The Houses of Parliament, however, did not separate for their fortnight's holiday without some gratifying announcements by the Government touching the affairs of Afghanistan and South Africa. In one sense, both the announcements leave much information to be desired; in both, we may hope, the details yet to be supplied will by the time of the reassembling of Parliament satisfactorily fill up the outlines presented on Monday last.

We are at peace with Yakoob Khan. A treaty has been signed by him and by Major Cavagnari which puts a termination to the recent War. The conditions of that peace have been so far foreshadowed that they are doubtless pretty accurately conjectured by the British Public. Semi-officially we are informed that "it is most satisfactory, and that every political and commercial advantage hoped for has been gained." For the sake of India, it is much to be desired that such may turn out to be the case. Regarding it for the moment as a decided military success, it may, or it may not, justify the policy which led to hostilities, and can hardly be held to vindicate the movements of a great Empire. This, perhaps, is not the time most convenient for discussing such a question. We have secured a "Scientific Frontier" for the North-West of India. We have obtained Yakoob Khan's assent to a British Resident in Cabul. We are to have control over the foreign policy and relations of the Ameer. We have, indirectly if not directly, recognised his succession to the Throne of his Father. We are to pay him an annual subsidy of a considerable amount for the maintenance of his Royal dignity. Quite apart from the morality of the transaction, and leaving out of consideration the necessity of the war, there are not wanting men of high authority who question the substantial gain to India which the Treaty has secured. It makes peace with Yakoob Khan, but will it secure the tranquil submission of the Hill Tribes in the vicinity of the three great Passes which henceforth we may call our own? Will the worry which they have been capable of inflicting, and which we have reason to suppose they are at all times ready to inflict, on the Frontier forces of the Indian Government, probably cease, and will the expense of subjugating them from time to time be avoided in future? Is the treaty, in fact, a sufficient guarantee that the stipulations entered into with Yakoob Khan will be carried into effect? or is it mainly a paper treaty, practically of no greater worth than the ink with which it has been signed? Time and experience alone can answer these queries. For the present, the simple fact that the war has been brought to a close is matter for national congratulation.

The announcement made in both Houses of Parliament as to the measures taken by her Majesty's Government in regard to the state of affairs in South Africa is also of a satisfactory character. Sir Garnet Wolseley has been appointed to the supreme Civil and Military Command in Natal, the Transvaal, and the adjacent Native Territories, and will exercise, within those limits, the same ample powers as those of Sir Bartle Frere. The present High Commissioner will still act as such in the Cape Colony and all the settlements immediately dependent upon it. Lord Chelmsford will cease to have the command-in-chief of the Forces operating in Zululand. Neither the one nor the other is authoritatively superseded, but in the district now the seat of war Sir Garnet Wolseley is placed above them. Does this change signify a change of policy? Of that of the Government we may, perhaps, confidently say "No"—of that of Sir Bartle Frere, "Yes." The action of the former was evidently brought about by the conflict of opinion between the High Commissioner and his superior at home. Between him and the Government there has been a difference which the latter has not attempted to conceal. The public despatches furnish abundant evidences of it. Sir Michael Hicks-Beach has expressed in his elaborate instructions views which could not possibly be reconciled with those of Sir Bartle Frere—views to which he would not consent to submit, nor would he resign the trust committed to his charge. The country is now assured that the Government desire no extension of territory in South Africa on any conditions whatever; that they have in Sir Garnet Wolseley an officer fully cognisant of the policy and objects of Her Majesty's advisers, who, having secured the safety of what we already possess, will hold himself ready to receive any *bona fide* overtures for peace which may be made to him by the Zulu King. Notwithstanding the reticence of Ministers in both Houses, we suspect that they will be as pleased as any of the Queen's subjects to withdraw from a war undertaken in opposition to their own advice, attended with several disasters, prosecuted at an immense expense, and likely, under no circumstances, to bring honour to the kingdom. It seems certain that Cetewayo is anxious to make peace; that he has more than once attempted to open negotiations for that purpose; that reasonable terms are not likely to be refused by him; and that there needs no extermination of the Zulu people to place the adjacent Colonies in complete security. It is not probable that England will consent to maintain in South Africa an army of 20,000 men, at least, to operate for

the sole advantage of the comparatively few colonists of European blood. She has been most unwillingly dragged into the war, and although she will neglect no obligations which the situation imposes on her, she will rejoice exceedingly to come to moderate terms with her foe. We hope there is now some valid prospect of this. It may not be settled before the close of the present Session. It may not, perhaps, precede the opening of a second campaign. But it will not be considered unlikely that, before Parliament meets again after its prorogation in August, the country will receive satisfactory assurance that peace everywhere prevails. We need hardly pray that it may be so.

THE COURT.

The Queen attained her sixtieth year on Saturday last. The auspicious anniversary was observed with due honours in all parts of her Majesty's dominions and upon the Continent. At Balmoral the Crathie Musical Association assembled at nine o'clock in the morning and sang in the presence of her Majesty, Princess Beatrice, Prince Leopold, Princesses Louise and Maud of Wales, and the members of the Court, after which the choir breakfasted at the castle. The Queen and the Princess personally distributed handsome birthday presents of useful articles to the people on the estates of Balmoral and Invercauld. In the metropolis the usual demonstrations of loyalty were made. At the customary inspection and "trooping of the colours" on the anniversary of the Sovereign's birthday at the Horse Guards' parade, the Duke of Cambridge, the Prince of Wales, the Count of Flanders, the Crown Prince of Denmark, the Crown Prince of Sweden and Norway, the Duke of Teck, and the Duke of Edinburgh were present, and the ceremony was witnessed by the Princess of Wales, Princess Victoria, Princes Albert Victor and George of Wales, the Duchess of Edinburgh and her children, the Duchess of Teck, with her children, and the Grand Duchess of Mecklenburg-Strelitz. Some thousands of Volunteers mustered in Hyde Park and at Wimbledon. Banquets were given by the Premier (at which the Prince of Wales and the Duke of Teck were present), the Lord Chamberlain, the Lord Steward, the Master of the Horse, the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs (the Crown Prince of Denmark, the Crown Prince of Sweden, and the Count of Flanders being present), the Chancellor of the Exchequer, the Secretary of State for the Home Department (Prince Christian dining), the Secretary of State for War (the Duke of Cambridge being present), the First Lord of the Admiralty (at which the Duke of Edinburgh was present), the Secretary of State for India, the Secretary of State for the Colonies, the Attorney-General, the Archbishop of York, and the Duke and Duchess of Wellington. The Marchioness of Salisbury had a reception at the Foreign Office. At Windsor due honours were paid, and at all military and naval stations a general holiday was observed.

The Queen, Princess Beatrice, Prince Leopold, and Princesses Louise and Maud of Wales attended Divine service performed on Sunday at Balmoral Castle by the Rev. A. Campbell, of Crathie. Her Majesty, accompanied by the members of the Royal family, has made daily excursions on Deeside. Dr. Holden, magician, has performed some conjuring tricks before the Queen, the Royal family, and the Royal household. The Countess of Erroll has arrived at the castle as the Lady in Waiting on her Majesty.

The Queen has appointed to be Knights Grand Cross of the Order of St. Michael and St. George Lord Lyons, Lord Odo Russell, and Sir Antonio Micallef, President of the Court of Appeal in the Island of Malta. Her Majesty has also made numerous appointments to the second and third classes of the said order.

The Queen has accepted the office of patroness of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals in Turin, which is under the patronage of the Duke of Aosta.

By command of the Queen, a Levée was held on Monday at St. James's Palace by the Prince of Wales on behalf of her Majesty, the presentations being by the Queen's pleasure considered as equivalent to presentations to her Majesty. The Prince of Wales, attended by his Gentlemen in Waiting and escorted by a detachment of the Royal Horse Guards, arrived at the palace from Marlborough House at two o'clock, and was received by the great officers of State and the Royal household. The Crown Prince of Denmark, the Crown Prince of Sweden and Norway, the Grand Duke of Mecklenburg-Strelitz, the Duke of Edinburgh, the Duke of Cambridge, Prince Christian, and Prince Edward of Saxe-Weimar were present at the Court. The usual state ceremonial was observed, and about 330 presentations were made to the Prince of Wales.

State concerts at Buckingham Palace are fixed for Monday, June 16, and Wednesday, June 25.

THE PRINCE AND PRINCESS OF WALES.

The Prince and Princess of Wales received congratulatory visits at Marlborough House on the Queen's birthday from all the Royal personages in town. Their Royal Highnesses, after the trooping of the colours at the Horse Guards, accompanied by Princes Albert Victor and George of Wales, and the Crown Prince of Denmark, were present at the opening, free of toll, of Lambeth, Vauxhall, Chelsea, the Albert, and Battersea Bridges. The Prince and Princess, Princess Victoria, Princes Albert Victor and George of Wales, and the Crown Prince of Denmark attended the inaugural service of the Brigade of Guards' Chapel at the Wellington Barracks on Sunday. The Duke and Duchess of Edinburgh, the Duke of Cambridge, the Duchess of Teck, with three of her children, and the Grand Duke of Mecklenburg-Strelitz were also present. The Prince held a Levée on Monday at St. James's Palace, and dined with Baron F. de Rothschild at his residence in Piccadilly. The Princess, Princess Victoria, and the Crown Prince of Denmark visited the annual flower show at the Royal Horticultural Gardens on Tuesday. The Prince dined with the members of the First (or Grenadier) Guards' Club at Willis's Rooms, and the Princess, accompanied by the Crown Prince of Denmark, went to the Court Theatre. The Prince and the Crown Prince of Denmark were at the "Derby" on Wednesday. The Prince and Princess gave a dinner and evening party in honour of the Empress Queen of Germany before her departure for Berlin. Their Royal Highnesses and the Crown Prince of Denmark have visited the Empress Eugénie at Camden House, Chiselmurst, and dined with Lady Molesworth at her residence in Eaton-place. The Prince and Princess, with Princess Victoria, were present at the amateur performance of the "Irrationals" at the Olympic Theatre in aid of the fund which is being raised for the widows and children of the men who fell in the Zulu war. The Prince and Princess have consented to officiate at the approaching distribution of Lady Peck's prizes at the National Orphan Home.

The Duke and Duchess of Edinburgh gave a dinner party at Clarence House of Monday, at which the Crown Prince of

Sweden and Norway, and the Count and Countess of Flanders were present. Covers were laid for twenty-one. The Duchess afterwards gave an evening party, at which the Prince and Princess of Wales, the Crown Prince of Denmark, the Grand Duke and Grand Duchess of Mecklenburg-Strelitz, the Duke of Cambridge, Prince Christian, the Duke and Duchess of Teck, Prince Edward of Saxe-Weimar, and the Maharajah Dhuleep Singh and the Maharanees were present, with a large and distinguished assembly. The Duke, as president, took the chair at the quarterly dinner of the Edinburgh University Club held on Tuesday at the Grosvenor Gallery. The Duchess went to the Royal Italian Opera, Covent-Garden. The Duke has been appointed by the Emperor of Germany a Major-General in the German army.

The thirty-third birthday of Princess Christian, falling on Sunday, was celebrated at Windsor on Monday with Royal honours. Prince Christian and the Princess have dined with Lady Molesworth in Eaton-place; and the Prince dined at the Earl of Wilton's "Derby" dinner on Tuesday.

The Crown Prince of Sweden and Norway and the Count and Countess of Flanders, who have been sojourning for some time at Claridge's Hotel, have been present, with the members of the Royal family, at the principal entertainments of the week, and have visited various exhibitions of science and art.

The Duke of Argyll sailed from Liverpool on Saturday last for New York, en route to Canada, in the Cunard steamer Scythia. The Duke was accompanied by Lord Walter Campbell and the Ladies Elizabeth and Mary Campbell.

The first meeting of the ladies patronesses of the Royal Caledonian Ball took place at Willis's Rooms on Tuesday.

ASTRONOMICAL OCCURRENCES IN JUNE.

(From the "Illustrated London Almanac.")

The Moon is near Jupiter on the morning of the 11th. She is very near Mars during the morning hours of the 13th, being a little to the left of the planet. She is to the left of and near Saturn during the morning hours of the 14th, near Mercury during the morning hours of the 20th, and near Venus during the evening hours of the 23rd. She is nearest the Earth on the 3rd, and at her greatest distance on the 15th. Her phases or times of change are:—

Full Moon	on the 4th	at 36 minutes	after 1h.	in the afternoon.
Last Quarter	" 11th	" 56 "	" 4 "	afternoon.
New Moon	" 19th	" 20 "	" 8 "	afternoon.
First Quarter	" 27th	" 56 "	" 5 "	morning.

Mercury is a morning star at the beginning of the month, and an evening star at the end, but not well situated for observation. He rises on June 5 at 5h. 16m. a.m., and on the 20th at 3h. 42m. a.m., and after this rises in daylight to Aug. 25. He sets on June 25 at 5h. 3m., or 44 minutes after the sun, and on the last day he sets 61 minutes after sunset. He is in his ascending node on the 12th, at his least distance from the Sun on the 17th, in superior conjunction with the Sun on the 18th at midnight, and near the Moon on the 20th.

Venus is an evening star, setting on the 1st at 11h. 15m. p.m., on the 10th at 11h. 5m., on the 20th at 10h. 56m., and on the last day at 10h. 35m., or 2h. 17m. after the Sun. She is near the Moon on the 23rd.

Mars rises on the 1st at 1h. 23m. a.m., on the 10th at 0h. 58m. a.m., on the 20th at 0h. 30m. a.m., and on the last day at 0h. 3m. a.m., and at about midnight on the same day. He is near the Moon on the 13th, and near Saturn on the last day. He is due south on the 1st at 7h. 6m. a.m., on the 15th at 6h. 4m. a.m., and on the last day at 6h. 23m. a.m.

Jupiter is a morning star, rising on the 1st at 0h. 53m. a.m., on the 10th at 0h. 19m. a.m., on the 19th at 11h. 42m. p.m., and on the 29th at 11h. 4m. p.m., and is visible throughout the night after these times. He is in quadrature with the Sun on the 2nd, and near the Moon on the 11th. He is due south on the 1st at 6h. 15m. a.m., on the 15th at 5h. 24m., and on the last day at 4h. 27m. a.m.

Saturn rises on the 1st at 1h. 55m. a.m., on the 10th at 1h. 21m. a.m., on the 20th at 0h. 43m. a.m., on the 30th at 0h. 6m. a.m. He is near the Moon on the 14th. He is due south on the 1st at 5h. 14m. a.m., on the 10th at 7h. 42m. a.m., on the 20th at 7h. 5m. a.m., and on the last day at 6h. 28m. a.m.

The *Daily News* states that Sir Charles Farquhar Shand, Chief Justice of the Mauritius, has resigned that office.

General Lord Airey, G.C.B., will be president of the Royal Commission to inquire into the organisation of the Army, and General Lord Napier of Magdala, Lieutenant-General Sir P. McDougall, K.C.M.G., and Lieutenant-General Sir H. W. Norman, K.C.B., C.I.E., will be among the members.

The Mayor of Leicester on Monday turned the first turf of the new public park near the Abbey ruins, Leicester, in the presence of the members of the Corporation and a large concourse of people. The Corporation bought the land, about forty acres, and the cost of laying it out will be £10,000.

A society under the name of the National Thrift Society has been formed for the encouragement and development of thrift throughout the country, by the establishment of penny banks, provident dispensaries, &c., and by the widespread distribution of useful literature bearing on the subject.

The anniversary festival of the Royal Asylum of St. Anne's Society's Schools was celebrated on Monday evening at the Cannon-street Hotel, under the presidency of Mr. Sheriff Burt. Upwards of 100 gentlemen attended the dinner, and the secretary (Mr. R. H. Evans) announced lists of donations in connection with the festival amounting to £1800.

The supply of fresh meat brought to Liverpool last week from the United States and Canada showed a remarkable decrease when compared with the preceding week, being something like half the quantity, while the arrivals of live cattle and sheep were much in excess of any week for several months past.

The Prince of Wales having been asked to become president of an international horticultural exhibition which it is proposed to hold in London next year, Lieutenant-General Sir Dighton Probyn has written on behalf of his Royal Highness as follows:—"I am desired by his Royal Highness to inform you that he is inclined to look favourably on your project of holding a grand international horticultural exhibition in London next year, and that his Royal Highness will consider the question of accepting the presidency of the proposed exhibition later on when the guarantees required of you are found." Her Majesty's Commissioners for the Exhibition of 1851 have intimated a willingness to provide on their estate accommodation for the exhibition on their being paid 25 per cent of the receipts for admission to it.

On Wednesday the hundredth anniversary of the birth of Thomas Moore was celebrated in Dublin, the poet's native city. The centenary celebration included a procession of the Lord Mayor, the High Sheriff, and Town Council in state from the Mansion House to the Exhibition Palace, where deputations from Cork and other Municipalities joined them. A spirited ode, written for the occasion by Mr. Denis Florence McCarthy, was read by the Rev. Dr. Tisdall, and Lord O'Hagan delivered an oration. The principal feature of the ceremonial, after the recitation of the ode and the delivery of the eulogy, was the singing of Irish melodies. The house where Moore was born, in Aungier-street, was illuminated in the evening; and among the relics of the poet sent for exhibition by those possessed of them were letters, manuscripts, and music in the poet's handwriting; miniatures of Moore or his friends; and his harp, presented to the Irish Academy in 1855 by Mrs. Moore. The day's festivities concluded with a ball at the Mansion House, given by the Lord Mayor.

FREE OPENING OF THAMES BRIDGES.

The Prince and Princess of Wales, accompanied by their two sons, and by the Duke and Duchess of Edinburgh and the Crown Prince of Denmark, attended last Saturday the ceremony of opening five of the Thames bridges, freed henceforth from toll by an arrangement of the Metropolitan Board of Works. It will be remembered that Waterloo Bridge and the Charing-cross footway-bridge were freed seven months ago in accordance with the Act of July, 1877, and there are no toll bridges below Battersea. For Lambeth, Vauxhall, Chelsea, Albert, and Battersea Bridges, the sums paid by the Board of Works were respectively £36,000, £255,230, £75,000, and, for the last two, £170,000. Wandsworth Bridge, Putney Bridge, and Hammersmith Suspension Bridge still remain to be purchased and opened free of toll.

The proceedings on Saturday, which was also her Majesty's birthday, were of a festive character. Lambeth Bridge, the first to be opened that day, was decorated with graceful Venetian masts, extending from the bridge to Vauxhall, and bearing heraldic shields and festoons of flags and bannetons. The route taken by the Royal party was from Westminster and Millbank to Lambeth Bridge, and thence, now on one side of the river, now on the other, to Chelsea, a distance of four miles, every yard of which was lined by eager and orderly spectators. This route was adorned for the most part with Venetian masts and strings of flags. The decorations began at Palace-yard, and ended at King's-road, Chelsea. The procession passed the streets and bridges as follows:—Pall-mall, Parliament-street, Palace-yard, Abingdon-street, Millbank-street, Lambeth Bridge, the Albert Embankment, Vauxhall Bridge, Grosvenor-road, Chelsea Bridge, Albert Embankment, Albert-road, Park-road, Battersea Bridge-road, Battersea Bridge, and Oakley-street, returning by King's-road, Chelsea. At 2.30 the last toll was taken, and the traffic was suspended over Lambeth Bridge, at the southern end of which the members of the Metropolitan Board of Works arrived in twenty carriages about half an hour later. They were met by the Archbishop of Canterbury, Viscount Midleton, Sir J. Lawrence, M.P., Sir H. Peck, M.P., Mr. Coope, M.P., Mr. Grantham, M.P., Mr. Watney, M.P., and Mr. M'Arthur, M.P. Very soon afterwards the Royal carriages crossed the bridge. In the first were the Duke and Duchess of Edinburgh, in the second the Prince and Princess of Wales with their children, Princes Albert Victor and George of Wales, and the Crown Prince of Denmark. The cheering was general as the Royal party halted at the Surrey end of the bridge. The chairman of the Board of Works, Sir J. M'Garel Hogg, M.P., advanced and presented the address to the Prince and Princess of Wales. His Royal Highness spoke in reply as follows:—"Sir James Hogg, and Gentlemen,—I thank you in my own name and of that of the Princess of Wales for your address. It gives us both sincere pleasure to take a part in this day's proceedings. The opening of the five bridges westward of Westminster is an important event in the annals of the metropolis. I rejoice that you should have chosen the Queen's birthday to declare them free. It is a source of great gratification to us to hear your announcement that the other bridges will, before long, be equally open to the public. A free communication across the Thames is an incalculable boon to all classes of the inhabitants on both sides of the river. It is our earnest hope that you will be enabled to carry your promised work into effect within the specified time. Let me state in conclusion that the Princess and myself are always ready to assist in advancing any object which identifies us with the population of London, and which tends to promote the interests of the public." Then, amid much cheering, the Prince added, "I declare this bridge free and open for ever."

The procession again formed, and the members of the Metropolitan Board, preceding the Royal carriages, drove along Albert Embankment to the Middlesex end of Vauxhall Bridge. Here, in presence of the Royal party, the trustees of the bridge handed the keys of the gates to Sir James M'Garel Hogg, and the Prince of Wales declared the bridge open free for ever. The National Anthem was played by a detachment of the Queen's Westminster Volunteers. The procession passed along the Grosvenor-road to Chelsea Suspension-bridge, which was crossed and recrossed by the carriages, with a similar ceremony on the return of the Prince and Princess of Wales to the Middlesex side of the river. Chelsea was now reached; at the gates of the Hospital two hundred pensioners were drawn up, and the Prince halted for a moment to exchange a word with their officer. A battery of the Royal Artillery fired a salute of twenty-one guns. A little further on Earl and Countess Cadogan met the procession; and the Countess, in the name of the ladies of Chelsea, presented bouquets to the Princess of Wales and the Duchess of Edinburgh. At the Chelsea end of Albert Bridge the boys of the Duke of York's School were assembled, and children of other schools sang "God Bless the Prince of Wales." The ground was kept by the 1st Middlesex Engineers and the 2nd South Middlesex Volunteers, under their Colonel, Lord Ranelagh. The houses facing the bridge were effectively decorated with flags and crimson cloth; the bridge itself bore festoons of countless flags with the appropriate motto, "Free for ever." A Royal salute was fired from Battersea Park. The ceremony of freeing the bridge having been performed at the Middlesex end, the procession crossed over to Battersea. Here the Royal party were as heartily cheered as they had been at Lambeth. Neither cost nor ingenuity had been spared to make gay the Albert-road, Park-road, and Battersea Bridge-road, by which Battersea Bridge was reached. This bridge, which is a wooden structure with sixteen spans, was built in the year 1766. The fifth and last halt was made at the Surrey end of the bridge. The brief ceremony having been performed, the party crossed to the Middlesex side, and returned to the Albert Bridge and Oakley-street by Cheyne-walk and Old Chelsea Church. In Oakley-street the Royal visitors took leave of the members of the Metropolitan Board of Works, and returned to Marlborough House. The members of the Board were entertained by the inhabitants of Chelsea with a luncheon at the Vestry-Hall.

Mr. H. F. Beaumont, of Whiteley Hall, has offered to present to the town of Huddersfield thirty acres of land near Crosland Moor, for the purpose of a public park.

Lloyd's agent at Calcutta telegraphs the loss of the British India Steam Navigation Company's steamer *Ava*, through collision with a vessel named the *Brenhilda*. Sixty-six of the crew and four of the passengers of the *Ava* were drowned.

A renewal of hostilities is reported from Acheen. Early in April the Dutch sent out several detachments, which devastated the native villages and crops. This brought the Acheenese to arms again, after the war was supposed to have been ended; and there has been some severe fighting in the island.

A letter from Professor Nordenskjöld, after travelling 6000 miles, has reached the Russian Governor General at Irkutsk, and brought the gratifying intelligence that the Swedish explorer and his crew, on board the *Vega*, are well, and are frozen up at a spot in the Arctic Ocean a little west of the East Cape, which is in Behring's Straits.

THE AFGHAN WAR: SKETCHES BY OUR SPECIAL ARTIST, MR. W. SIMPSON.
SEE PAGE 506.



A COOK'S SHOP IN THE BAZAAR, JELLALABAD.



NOAH'S VALLEY, KUNAR RIVER.



THE AFGHAN WAR: CAMP OF THE 3RD GOORKHAS IN THE SNOW AT SULTAN MOHAMMED.—SEE NEXT PAGE.
FROM A SKETCH BY LIEUTENANT C. PULLEY.

THE ZULU WAR.

It was announced by her Majesty's Ministers this week, in both Houses of Parliament, that Lieutenant-General Sir Garnet Wolseley is to be sent immediately to take the supreme military command in South Africa, and to direct the civil government both of Natal and of the Transvaal, having the authority of High Commissioner for dealing with Cetewayo and all other native chiefs and tribes to the northward on the frontiers of those eastern provinces. Sir Bartle Frere is to remain Governor of the Cape Colony, but is to act as High Commissioner only for native affairs, such as those of Kaffraria, Griqualand, and the Basutos, concerning the southern and western portion of the British dominions. Sir Henry Bulwer, as Lieutenant-Governor of Natal, and Colonel Lanyon, as Administrator of the Transvaal, will continue in office, but will be subordinate henceforth to Governor Sir Garnet Wolseley, instead of to Sir Bartle Frere. Lord Chelmsford may also remain, but in subordinate military command. These arrangements have been hailed with entire approval by every section of politicians, both in Parliament and in the Press; and still greater satisfaction is felt that our Government has declared its intention not to annex any portion of Zulu territory, and that Sir Garnet Wolseley is instructed to make peace with Cetewayo as soon as pacific overtures come from the Zulu King, upon secure and reasonable terms. The new Governor and Commander-in-Chief has already started from England for the scene of his arduous and important task. He will be assisted by a Staff of his own selection, the chief being Colonel Pomeroy Colley, C.B., who was with him in the Ashantee War, and who is now Private Secretary to the Viceroy of India.

The recent news from South Africa has been rather discouraging. It is rumoured that Lord Chelmsford has asked Government to send him three more battalions of troops; and the *Daily News'* military correspondent speaks of an entire change, for the second time, in the Commander-in-Chief's plans of the projected advance into Zululand. Instead of two widely separated columns, there would be one massive column, preceded by the flying column of Brigadier-General Wood, and moving slowly forward, with strongly fortified positions at short intervals; but this would require the accumulation of large quantities of stores, and, with the great difficulty in obtaining means of transport, there would be much delay in preparing for active operations. A second campaign would probably be needful, and the cost of the war must exceed all former calculations. Lord Chelmsford has arrived at Brigadier-General Wood's headquarters, at Kambula Hill, with his staff, accompanied by the French Prince Imperial. The whole camp, on the 4th inst., was about to be moved towards the Blood river, on the frontier of Zululand. There had been no further serious engagement with the enemy, and Cetewayo was reported to have sent messages of peace.

The proposed line of advance is from Dornberg, in the Transvaal, west of Zululand. Newdigate will move down the White Umvaloosi towards Ulundi, Wood's column will keep near the Black Umvaloosi. The nature of the ground on the right bank of the White Umvaloosi is well suited for cavalry, being somewhat hilly, but open and without bush. As these columns move over the ground striking south-east, Crealock's column will push its two divisions, one along the coast, leaving the Inyezane River and making for Point Durnford, skirting the seashore and coming up in rear of Cetewayo's kraal. The other, making straight for Ungoyawi, will endeavour to clear out the women and cattle now in that bush, and will then form a junction with the right brigade at Empangi, and from there move on to the White Umvaloosi. The three columns—viz., Crealock's, Newdigate's, and Wood's Flying Force—will arrive about the end of June within striking distance of each other, within thirty miles north-east, south-east, and east respectively of Ulundi.

The great difficulty about the successful carrying out of this programme is that there is no communication between the columns, neither are there any reserves; and should the forces of the Zulu King be concentrated upon one particular point any check sustained by one column could not be assisted by help from the others. It is thought improbable that the Zulu army will attempt to pass through our lines on to Natal, but if they should do so there are absolutely no means of defence whatever that could stay their progress.

The latest accounts show that the following troops belonging to General Crealock's column are now upon the Lower Tugela:—The Naval Brigade, four batteries of Artillery; the 3rd Buffs, 57th, 60th, 88th, 91st, and 99th; and the Royal Engineers, a Hospital Corps, Lonsdale and Crook's squadrons of Horse, with Colonial and Native forces—in all 9215 men.

Newdigate's command at Doornfontein comprises the Dragoons and Lancers, four batteries of Artillery, both battalions of the 24th, portions of the 13th, the 21st, 58th, 80th, and 94th, the Royal Engineers, a Hospital Corps, and volunteers—in all 10,238 men.

Wood's command comprises a portion of the 13th and the 90th, the Royal Engineers, the Army Service Corps, the Frontier Light Horse, Baker's Horse, the Transvaal Rangers, Wood's Irregulars, and the Natal Native Horse: total, 3092 men.

Thus the force which will invade Zululand, irrespective of any reinforcements which may be on the way, is 22,545 men.

The loss during the campaign has already been heavy; 107 officers in all have already fallen in battle or by disease. Many more are very sick. The men are exposed, without tents, to a burning sun by day, and to cold dews by night; and a large proportion of the soldiers are mere boys, whose constitution is not strong enough to resist these unwholesome influences.

Large parties of Zulus have burned the grass between Ingania and the Black Umvaloosi. This is exceedingly bad news, as now that the grass is dry enough to fire there is no saying to what extent the Zulus may clear the country of all forage. The fires on the Umvaloosi may be considered as putting a stop to all forward movements of the cavalry, which will probably be kept in the Transvaal to overawe the Boers.

Our Special Artist, Mr. Melton Prior, furnishes the two illustrations of the Zulu War engraved for this week's publication. One represents the mode of travelling by post-cart, with six horses driven at full gallop, between Durban or Pietermaritzburg, the capital of Natal. General Marshall and his staff came on by this conveyance, which does thirty-four miles in less than three hours, changing horses every eight or ten miles, and keeping up a mad speed over hill and dale throughout the journey. The other illustration is that of the Chief of the Intelligence Department of Lord Chelmsford's Staff examining two of Cetewayo's messengers at Dalmain's farm-house, which is now occupied as an army store-house, and has been fortified under the name of Fort Cherry. The Hon. A. Burke, the *Daily Telegraph* correspondent, and Captain Cheery, were present at this interview. It appears that the messengers could not give satisfactory proof of their being duly accredited by the Zulu King.

Lord Derby has declined to accept the presidency of the next Social Science Congress, to be held in Manchester Oct. 1.

THE AFGHAN WAR ENDED.

The following is a summary of the articles of the Treaty of Peace concluded between Major Cavagnari and the Ameer Yakub Khan of Afghanistan:—

"Art. 1 declares that peace and friendship shall henceforth subsist between the contracting parties.

"Art. 2 proclaims an amnesty guaranteeing the Ameer's subjects from all punishment or molestation on account of their intercourse with the British forces.

"Art. 3 stipulates that the foreign affairs of the Ameer shall be conducted under British advice, and that the Ameer shall be supported by the British Government against foreign aggression.

"Art. 4. A British Resident is to be appointed at Cabul, provided with a proper escort, and having power to depute British agents to the Afghan frontier on special occasions. The Ameer is also permitted to depute agents in India.

"Art. 5. The Ameer guarantees the safety and honourable treatment of British agents in his dominions.

"Commercial facilities form the subject of a separate agreement concluded for a term of twelve months. Telegraphic communication is to be established with Cabul via the Kurum Valley. The territory at present in British occupation is to be restored to the Ameer, with the exception of the Khurum, Pishin, and Sibi Valleys, the latter remaining as districts assigned to the British Government, the Ameer receiving the surplus revenue after payment of the administrative expenses. The British authorities are to have complete control over the Khyber and Mishni Passes, as well as of the relations and independence of the frontier tribes in the district in which the passes are situated. The Ameer is to receive an annual subsidy of six lakhs of rupees, contingent upon his strict execution of the treaty. A mixed commission will determine the Anglo-Afghan boundaries."

Our Special Artist, Mr. William Simpson, contributes to this Number of our Journal the sketch of a scene in the town of Jellalabad, the interior of a native cook's shop in the bazaar. The kitchen range here is simply formed in a bank of hardened mud, by making several openings in the front, to serve as fire-places, and letting in the stew-pans or boilers at the top, with a frying-pan at one corner, and a large spoon to deal out pieces of the meat. Cold victuals are kept, with yellow pickle, in dishes on the counter. Bread is not sold at the cook's shop; but in the bazaar there are bakers going round and selling round flat cakes piled on a board, which one may purchase before choosing one's meat for dinner at the counter here. The meat is laid upon the bread, and the customers, sitting or standing, eat both together, not requiring to use a plate. Our Artist furnishes another Sketch, of a very different subject. It is the view of Noah's Valley, the Durra Nooh, fourteen miles from Jellalabad. The Ramkoond mountain, about 14,000 feet high, with snow-covered peaks at the time when this sketch was drawn, rises sublimely in the background. It is declared by local Mohammedan traditions to have been the Ararat upon which Noah's Ark rested after the Flood. This valley, which descends from the slopes of the mountain to the Kunar River, is fertile and well peopled. Here formerly stood an ancient city, which has, since the Mohammedan period, been known as Islampoor, and there are some existing ruins.

Lieutenant Charles Pulley, Adjutant of the 3rd Goorkhas, which regiment has formed part of General Donald Stewart's force in the advance from Quetta, sends us a Sketch of the encampment, at Sultan Mohammed, of the head-quarters and left half-battalion of that regiment, in the snow of the late winter season. The Goorkhas are a hardy race of hillmen, but no Indian native troops could find the severe climate of the Afghanistan highlands quite congenial to them.

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.

FRANCE.

There was a stormy scene in the Chamber last Saturday, arising out of a motion for the prosecution of M. Paul de Cassagnac for certain articles published by him in the *Pays*. M. Baudry d'Asson, another Bonapartist, after being called to order by M. Gambetta, was censured by a vote of the House. M. de Cassagnac was subsequently called to order for some remarks he addressed to M. Goblet, the Under-Secretary of the Ministry of Justice, provoking him to a duel. Seconds were afterwards appointed on both sides, but they decided that no duel could take place. The Chamber has appointed M. Sénard to be Vice-President, in the room of M. Albert Grévy, who is appointed Governor of Algeria. Both Houses met on Monday. The Senate discussed the Council of State Bill, which was passed by 179 to 15. In the Chamber M. Bonnet Duverrier submitted a proposal for the release of Blanqui, but no action was taken upon it. In the Senate on Tuesday General Gressley, Minister of War, and Admiral Jaureguiberry, Minister of Marine, were elected life Senators. In the Chamber, after MM. Barodet and Brasone had questioned M. Lepère, the Minister of the Interior, as to the intentions of the Government with regard to Blanqui, M. Clemenceau, the Radical leader, gave notice of a resolution authorising the temporary release of the imprisoned Communist, and demanded urgency for the motion. This, however, the Chamber refused to grant by 272 against 171 votes. The House afterwards resolved to take into consideration the proposal of M. Naquet to re-establish the law of divorce in France.

The Tariffs Commission has adopted the Protectionist view with respect to cotton yarns. M. Meline proposed to increase the duty on cotton yarn by 50 per cent. M. Rouher opposed the proposal, and urged that if any increase were made in the duty it should at least be limited to 24 per cent, as originally suggested by the Government. The Committee, however, agreed to M. Meline's proposal by 15 to 11 votes.

Lord Lyons gave a dinner last Saturday in honour of the Queen's birthday. The guests numbered about fifty and the band of the Republican Guard attended. Lord Lyons was warmly congratulated on his new distinction of the Grand Cross of the Order of St. Michael and St. George, and the healths of her Majesty and of President Grévy were drunk.

The two new French Cardinals, Monsignor Desprez, Archbishop of Toulouse, and Monsignor Pie, Bishop of Poitiers, were received on Monday morning at the Elysée by President Grévy, who gave them their birettas.

The French Derby was run on Sunday. Zut won easily by a length and a half; Commandant was second, Flavio II. being third, and Prologue fourth.

A banquet, at which all the delegates to the Inter-Oceanic Congress were present, was held on Monday evening under the presidency of Admiral La Roncière le Noury. Admiral Ammon, the United States representative, proposed a toast to the happiness and prosperity of France and the French delegates at the Congress. Sir John Stokes afterwards drank to the health of M. de Lesseps—a man who was a subject of admiration to all Englishmen. The Chinese representative expressed a hope that the canal would be constructed without delay. Mr. Laurence Smith, one of the American delegates, passed a warm eulogy upon France—the country of M. de

Lesseps; and, in the name of the United States, thanked the nations of the whole world for sending representatives.

Admiral Saisset died last Saturday, in his eightieth year. During the siege he commanded the forts east of Paris, and acquitted himself so well that at one time there was an idea of his superseding General Trochu. He also exerted himself in trying to effect a compromise on the eve of the Commune outbreak, and he procured the release of General Chanzy. He sat in the National Assembly as a Moderate Republican.

President Grévy has signed another decree pardoning 400 persons who had been sentenced for participation in the events of 1871.

Sixty justices of the peace have been superseded and twenty-four transferred from one place to another.

GERMANY.

The Emperor William, with the Grand Duke of Mecklenburg-Schwerin, dined on Monday with Prince Bismarck. The Emperor has nominated Prince Alexander of Bulgaria Major of the Imperial Guard Regiment, to which corps the Prince has been hitherto attached. Prince Alexander dined on Sunday with the Emperor, and had a conference lasting nearly two hours with Prince Bismarck.

Prince Bismarck has submitted to the Federal Council a proposal of the Prussian Government for the appointment of a Committee representing the various States comprising the German Empire to prepare the draught of a bill for the regulation of the railway system of the Empire.

In the German Parliament yesterday week a letter was read from Herr von Stauffenberg announcing his resignation of the post of Vice-President, on the ground of ill health. The Parliament adopted the clauses of the Government bill relating to the corn duties by 226 against 109 votes. The Reichstag on Saturday elected Baron von Frankenstein to be First Vice-President, in the place of Herr von Stauffenberg. The Liberals refrained from voting. The new Vice-President is an Ultramontane, and this is the first occasion on which a member of that party has held such a high office. On Monday the Reichstag discussed the duty on wood. On Tuesday the Reichstag, on the motion of the President, unanimously agreed to offer its hearty congratulations to the Emperor and Empress on the occasion of their Golden Wedding. Then the House, after some discussion, carried the motion of Deputies Windthorst and Hammacher, Ultramontane and National Liberal respectively, to extend the Sperrgesetz, or provisional Customs Bill, to iron, groceries, and petroleum, in addition to wine and tobacco, recommended by the Tariff Commission. This protective and preventive ordinance will lapse as soon as the various tariff bills now under consideration become law, or at the latest fifteen days after the present Session of Parliament is closed. The proposed duties on wood were then discussed, though without result, various amendments being proposed, and Prince Bismarck defended the Government proposals. On Wednesday the Parliament adjourned for the Whitsuntide holidays after authorising the provisional imposition of the proposed duties on such articles in the tariff as had passed the second reading.

AUSTRIA-HUNGARY.

The Austrian Reichsrath has been dissolved, and preparations are being made for a general election.

RUSSIA.

The Czar has approved the scheme of reducing military service from six years to three, and, if the military authorities approve it, it will shortly be carried out.

A *Daily News'* telegram from St. Petersburg states that sentence has been pronounced upon fourteen political prisoners at Kieff, after a trial lasting five days. Two were sentenced to be shot. The rest, with the exception of two women, who were acquitted, were sentenced to various terms of imprisonment.

A *Reuter's* telegram from Tashkend states that General Kaufmann took his departure on Saturday for St. Petersburg.

GREECE.

A telegram from Athens states that M. Deligeorgis died on Monday shortly before midnight. The funeral took place on Tuesday afternoon, amid universal manifestations of grief, the shops being closed and the streets draped in black. MM. Tricoupis, Zaimis, and other Ministers pronounced the funeral orations at the cathedral, where the service was performed, and afterwards at the grave. An immense crowd followed the hearse to the cemetery.

AMERICA.

The Senate has passed the general Quarantine Bill, and has confirmed the appointment of Mr. Eugène Schuyler as American Consul-General at Rome.

The House of Representatives has assented to the amendments made by the Senate to the Legislative Appropriation Bill, and the measure will now go before President Hayes for signature. The House sat continuously from noon on Friday till nine on Saturday morning arguing over the Silver Bill. The House reassembled later in the day, when a compromise was arranged between the opposing parties, and the bill passed by 114 to 97. The House of Representatives has approved the General Quarantine Bill, passed by the Senate on the 24th inst.

The Committee of Ways and Means of the House of Representatives have agreed to a report in favour of the adjournment of Congress on June 10.

There were imposing ceremonies at New York on Sunday at the dedication of St. Patrick's Roman Catholic Cathedral, the corner-stone of which was laid in 1858. Cardinal M'Closkey conducted the ceremonies, assisted by eight Archbishops nineteen Bishops, and 400 of the clergy of the United States and Canada. An immense crowd filled and surrounded the cathedral.

Mr. William Lloyd Garrison, the American Abolitionist, died at New York last Saturday, in his seventy-fifth year. Mr. Garrison was a native of Massachusetts, and was originally apprenticed to a shoemaker, and afterwards to a printer. While very young he began to write for the press, and soon became the editor of a paper, published at Baltimore, which advocated the abolition of slavery. He expressed his views in such an outspoken manner that he was prosecuted for libel and imprisoned for two months. After his release he went to Boston, and on Jan. 1, 1831, commenced there the publication of the *Liberator*, another anti-slavery journal. He conducted this paper thirty-four years, sometimes at great personal risk, for he was frequently threatened with assassination, and on one occasion was dragged through the streets, and narrowly escaped with his life from an attempt made to murder him. He was President of the American Anti-Slavery Society twenty-two years.

CANADA.

The Marquis and Marchioness of Lorne were at Montreal to be present at the celebration of the Queen's birthday, for which great preparations were made. The town was crowded with visitors.

Princess Louise has received the Colonel of the Brooklyn Regiment in private audience, and thanked him for his visit to Montreal on the occasion of the celebration of the Queen's

birthday. Her Royal Highness felt sure that the visit of the regiment would promote a closer international feeling between Canada and the United States. The Queen and herself appreciated the honour, and hoped many similar visits would be made in the future.

The Hon. C. Tupper, formerly Minister of Public Works, has been appointed Minister of Railways, and is succeeded in his former post by the Hon. H. L. Langevin, the Minister of Finance. The Hon. A. Campbell, late Receiver-General, is appointed Postmaster-General.

INDIA.

The Treaty of Peace negotiated by Major Cavagnari with the Ameer Yakoub Khan was signed on Monday. The Viceroy of India has received a telegraph from Yakoub Khan expressing his satisfaction at the signature of the treaty, the substance of which we publish in another column.

Accounts are given in telegrams of celebrations of the Queen's birthday on Saturday at Candahar, Ali Khel, and other places. At Ali Khel the Victoria Cross was given to Captain Cook, and the Order of Merit to two native officers, one native doctor, and five soldiers of the Goorkhas.

The Deccan dacoities, the Calcutta correspondent of the *Times* says, continue to cause much excitement in Western India. There is, however, he says, no ground for the alarmist rumours that the movement has a political complexion; it is simply an outbreak of agrarian crime, led by a few unscrupulous scoundrels, and has attained unusual proportions owing to the distress which exists in the Deccan districts.

The silver medal offered by the Cobden Club for proficiency in political economy in the University of Calcutta has been won by Kali Saukar Sukul, a native student.

NEW ZEALAND.

A telegram from Wellington, New Zealand, states that the result of conferences held between the Premier and the native Minister and some of the native chiefs is considered satisfactory. The Maori King would not accept the proposals made by the New Zealand Government last year; but Rewi, a great Ngatimamapoto chief, supported the proposals, and has since, it is said, taken a leading position, with the general assent of the natives. Rewi and his tribe, the telegram says, are determined to utilise their lands by lease and sale, and propose that roads, railways, and telegraph lines shall be constructed through their property under the arrangements already approved throughout the colony. The report of apprehended troubles in the Waimate district is stated to be unfounded.

CHILI AND PERU.

An engagement has taken place off Iquique between the Chilean wooden vessels *Esmeralda* and *Covadonga* and the Peruvian armour-plated frigate *Independencia*, when all three sank. The *Esmeralda* is stated to have been originally a Spanish gun-boat. The *Independencia* was the most important vessel of the Peruvian navy. She was built at Poplar in 1865 had a stern constructed as a ram, and the armament consisted entirely of Armstrong guns—twelve 70-pounders and two pivot-guns, 150-pounders.

The Neufchâtel Great Council has resolved, with one voice, to adhere to the abolition of capital punishment in that canton, decreed in 1854.

On Sunday evening there was an eruption of Etna. It was a grand sight, viewed from Taormina. An opening occurred on Monday on the northern side, from which issued dense volumes of smoke and flames.

THE CHURCH.

PREFERRMENTS AND APPOINTMENTS.

Aldred, Arthur, to be Rector of Worthingham, Suffolk.
Armstrong, Henry Jabez Bunting; Incumbent of St. Andrew's, Eccles.
Ashfield, E. W.; Rural Dean of Clapham, Eastern and Western Divisions.
Barnes, Jocelyn; Rector of North Hush.
Barnes, Thomas; Rector of Burgh-next-Aylsham.
Beck, Cadwallader Coker; Rector of Crowell, Oxon.
Bennett, F. G.; Prebendary of Highleigh and Master of the Prebendary School, Chichester.
Bingley, R. M.; Rector of Baiseworth; Rector of Palgrave, Suffolk.
Bliss, Thomas; Rector of Coteleigh.
Briggs, Henry; Curate of St. Mary's, Bideford.
Britton, Arthur Paul; Rector of Blackborough.
Brown, Peter; Vicar of St. James's, Dale Head.
Bryan, Wilmot Guy; Vicar of Lingfield.
Bryant, Francis John; Rector of St. Peter's, Tavy.
Burn-Murdoch, James M.; Rural Dean of Shoreham, Kent.
Butler, S. J.; Rector of Great Salkend, Cumberland.
Butlin, James Thomas; Vicar of St. Clement's, Mechells, Worcester.
Butter, James; Vicar of St. Michael and All Angels, Coventry.
Campbell, Donald; Vicar of Eye, Suffolk.
Carpenter, William B.; Honorary Chaplain to her Majesty.
Churton, Henry N.; Vicar of St. John the Evangelist, West Bromwich.
Claydon, E. A.; of Blackheath; Rector of Luton-next-Chatham.
Collin, John; Perpetual Curate of Nunthorpe.
Cotton, J. Stapleton; Rector of Dalbury, Derbyshire.
Crump, James Benjamin; Vicar of St. Andrew's, West Bromwich.
Darbyshire, Benjamin Stuart; Vicar of Rotherham.
Day, Maurice; Vicar of Winchford.
Denny, Richard Cooke; Rector of Hellington, Norfolk.
Dodd, Edward Sutton; Vicar of Elmore.
Doherty, Arthur Percival; Vicar of Oakridge.
Evans, David; Vicar of Pontdolanog.
Farquhar, John Henry; Rector of Silvington.
Fawkes, Richard Westworth; Rector of Swillington.
Fitch, Edward Henry; Vicar of Burgh-by-Sands, Cumberland.
Freeman, Allan Davidson; Vicar of Preston, Brighton.
Gray, Henry Richard; Vicar of Holt.
Gurney, Alfred; Vicar of St. Barnabas's, Pimlico.
Haines, F. W.; Curate; Vicar of Lye, near Stourbridge.
Haines, Stafford Alfred; Rector of Great Musgrave, Westmorland.
Hall, Edmund; Rector of Stratford St. Andrew's, Suffolk.
Hamilton, Gavin Charles; Perpetual Curate of St. Luke's, Middletown.
Harrison, William; Honorary Chaplain to her Majesty.
Hicks, T. N.; Curate of Upton; Vicar of Islam.
Hingston-Randolph, F. C.; Rural Dean of Woodleigh.
Holmes, Baptist James; Vicar of New Mill.
Hopwood, Frank Edward; Rector of Badsowth.
Hughes, Joseph; Vicar of Comdu, Breconshire.
Jackson, Robert Hall; Rector of Ganarew.
Jones, David; Vicar of Denio, Carnarvonshire.
Jones, Walter Anthony; Rector of Pedmore.
Kemp, John, Vicar of Birstal; Rural Dean of Birstal.
Keymer, Nathaniel; Vicar of Headdon-cum-Upton.
Kidd, John Tyrwhitt Davey; Vicar of Embay-cum-Eastby.
Leigh, J. W.; Honorary Canon of Worcester.
Ludgater, Alfred; Rector of Wormington.
Moody, James Leith; Vicar of St. John the Baptist, Clay-hill.
Moore, Thomas; Incumbent of Minsterley, Salop.
Moore, William Thomas; Vicar of St. Mary-in-the-Marsh, Norwich.
Nicholson, William Trevor; Vicar of Egham.
Powell, Thomas Wade; Vicar of Aspatria, Cumberland.
Shaw, Thomas Maynard; Rector of Seaborough, Somerset.
Smith, Thomas Jackson; Perpetual Curate of St. Thomas's, Bedford.
Swainson, A. J.; Vicar of Forest Row, East Grinstead.
Tanner, John Fowler; Rector of Chawleigh.
Taylor, Walter Arthur; Vicar of Roxby-cum-Risby.
Thomas, Charles Edward; Rector of Hemsworth.
Usher, Arthur Charles Wodehouse; Rector of Barnham Broom, Norfolk.
West, Melbourne Russell; Vicar of Ullenhall.
Whish, John Frederic Martin; Vicar of St. Laurence, Birmingham.
Williams, Richard; Vicar of Beddgelert, Carnarvonshire.—*Guardian*.

The parish church of Halwill, which has been rebuilt from designs of Mr. Hooper, of Hatherleigh, by the liberality of Mr. W. J. Harris, was consecrated last week by the Bishop of Exeter.

The parish church of West Butterwick, Lincolnshire, was reopened on the 15th inst., after a complete renewal of the interior of the building. Want of funds prevented the carry-

ing out of other improvements, such as the extension of the chancel; but that which has been done, and which has been executed from designs of the Vicar, has rendered the church entirely unlike its former self.

The Rev. Charles Anthony Swainson, D.D., of Christ's College, Cambridge, Norrisian Professor of Divinity, has been elected Lady Margaret Professor of Divinity at Cambridge, in succession to Dr. Lightfoot, Bishop of Durham.

A stained-glass window, representing the Ascension, has been erected in Great Bedwyn church, Wilts, by the Marquis of Ailesbury, in memory of his parents. It was designed and executed by Heaton, Butler, and Bayne, of London.

The Rev. W. P. Whittington, late Vicar of Elmore, near Gloucester, and Mrs. Whittington, have been presented with a testimonial, consisting of an electro-plated tea-service, on their leaving Elmore, in grateful remembrance of their many acts of kindness in the parish.

The Royal Military Chapel in Wellington Barracks was reopened on Sunday, when a sermon was preached by Bishop Piers Claughton, Chaplain-General to the Forces. The congregation included the Prince and Princess of Wales, the Duke and Duchess of Edinburgh, the Duke of Cambridge, and the Duchess of Teck.

On Monday afternoon the Archbishop of Canterbury presided over the annual meeting of the Irish Church Sustentation Fund, and was supported by the Bishop of Gloucester and Bristol, the Earls of Harrowby, Belmore, and Courtown; Sir Thomas Gladstone, Mr. Heygate, M.P., Mr. Ewart, M.P., and Mr. Mulholland, M.P.

The Hon. and Rev. Arthur Temple Lyttelton, M.A., has been appointed Master of Selwyn College, Cambridge. He was educated at Eton, and at Trinity College, Cambridge; and came out first in the first class of the Moral Science Tripos, 1873. In the course of the next year he was appointed by the University to lecture at Stoke-on-Trent on political economy.

The parish church of St. Mary, Bedstone, was reopened for Divine service on the 13th inst., after an extensive alteration, amounting almost to a complete reconstruction of the edifice. It is one of the smallest in the diocese of Hereford. Windows have been presented by the Rector and patron, the Rev. Joseph H. Brown, late of Trinity College, Oxford, in memory of his wife; and by Captain Bennett, of Bedstone House, in memory of his father.

The Archbishop of Canterbury yesterday week presided at the annual meeting of the Church Building Society, held at the offices, 7, Whitehall. The report stated that, notwithstanding the very serious depression of trade throughout the country, the income of the society was considerably larger this year than last. During the year 158 grants were made from the general fund, amounting to £14,820, and thirty from the mission-building fund, amounting to £741.

On the 19th inst. the foundation-stone of a new church was laid at Daisy-hill, Westhoughton, by Mrs. Makant, who, with her sister, Mrs. Haddock, will bear the entire cost of the building, estimated at between £5000 and £6000. It will accommodate more than 400 worshippers, and it is to be free and unappropriated. The architects are Messrs. Paley and Austin, of Lancaster. The Bishop of Manchester, who was present, dwelt on the many munificent acts which he had witnessed since he had been in Lancashire.

At a meeting of the court of assistants of the Corporation of the Sons of the Clergy last Saturday Mr. Paget Bowman, the registrar, submitted a list of ninety-six widows and eighty single daughters of deceased clergymen from whom to select forty-seven pensioners to fill vacancies occasioned by death or other causes during the past year. The sum of £215 was also granted towards the education, outfit, or start in life of about twenty clergy children; and Mr. Bowman informed the governors that at their next meeting, in June, he should have to lay before them about 150 applications from clergymen in need of help on account of their scanty incomes.

The parish church of Birdsall, near Malton, Yorkshire, has undergone very important improvements. It was originally a plain structure, built some fifty years ago in place of an old one near Birdsall House. Behind the altar is a handsome reredos of carved stone, elaborately painted and gilt, and immediately over it is the east window, filled with beautiful painted glass representing the "Tree of Jesse," the work of Mr. C. E. Kempe. This window is a memorial of the late Lord Middleton, and was erected by subscription. The roof, which is of open woodwork, has been very carefully and elaborately decorated by the Hon. Harold Willoughby, to whom the other decorations are also due. The works have been carried out at the expense of more than £3000, which has been raised chiefly by the exertions and liberality of the Dowager Lady Middleton. They have been under the superintendence of Mr. C. Hodgson Fowler, of Durham.

The *Times* is authorised to contradict, as wholly without foundation, the statement which has been published that Lord Selborne is to be chairman, or a member, of the Royal Commission to inquire into Wellington College.

The Duke of Bedford has returned to the farmers holding under his Grace 50 per cent of their rents for the current year. It is estimated that this remission of rent represents in the aggregate £70,000.—Mr. Abney Hastings has remitted 10 per cent of the rents on estates in Leicestershire and Derbyshire.

The State Apartments of Windsor Castle are open to the public. The Royal demesne now presents a scene of great beauty, the trees and shrubs about the palace in the Great Park and around Virginia Water being covered with the spring foliage. The state apartments will be open on Whit-Monday.

The Queen has conferred the Albert Medal of the Second Class on Captain Alexander Christie, of the fishing-smack *Expert*, of Stonehaven, for gallant conduct on the occasion of his boat being run down off the Kincardineshire coast, in January last. Captain Christie, who had secured a buoy, refused, although the water was intensely cold—to be rescued by a boat until one of the crew named Main had been picked up.

The following six gentlemen have been appointed her Majesty's Inspectors of Schools:—Mr. Charles William Lloyd Bulpitt, B.A., Trinity College, Oxford; Mr. James Henry Davies, M.A., Corpus Christi College, Oxford; Mr. Claude Hume Campbell Guinness, M.A., New College, Oxford; Mr. Rashleigh Holt-White, B.A., Oriel College, Oxford; Mr. Frederick Barnes Lott, B.A., Christ Church, Oxford; Mr. Joseph Wilson, M.A., Fellow of Christ's College, Cambridge.

A notice is issued by the Postmaster-General to the effect that after the 1st of next month the definition of a circular letter, so far as the inland book post is concerned, will be as follows—viz., a letter which from internal evidence appears to be intended for transmission in identical terms to several persons, and the whole or greater part of which is produced by means of ordinary type, engraving, lithography, or any other mechanical process. Such circulars will be entitled to pass by book post.

METROPOLITAN NEWS.

At the half-yearly meeting of the Royal Agricultural Society the Duke of Bedford was elected president for the year ensuing, in succession to the Prince of Wales.

In order to suit the convenience of their Royal Highnesses the Duke and Duchess of Connaught, the great fête in their honour at the Crystal Palace will take place on Saturday, June 21, instead of June 14, as previously announced.

The Goldsmiths' Company have granted £50 in aid of the funds of the Society of Friends of Foreigners in Distress, and the Saddlers' Company ten guineas to the prize fund of the 3rd London Rifle Brigade.

Last Saturday afternoon the ninety-first anniversary meeting of the members of the Linnean Society took place at the society's rooms, Burlington House, Piccadilly—the president, Professor G. J. Allman, M.D., in the chair.

Lord Carnarvon was on the 22nd inst. presented with the freedom of the Cutlers' Company at the Freemasons' Tavern. After the ceremony he was entertained at a banquet by the Master and Wardens of the company.

Abdullah Effendi, the Military Attaché of the Turkish Embassy, was thrown from his horse while riding to witness the trooping of the colours last Saturday morning, and died in St. George's Hospital in the evening.

Professor Bain, of Aberdeen University, gave an address on Monday evening at the Memorial Hall, Farringdon-street, in connection with the Society for the Development of the Science of Education, which was established two or three years ago.

Poulett Lodge, Twickenham, which presents a striking appearance from its imposing river embankment just above Eel Pie Island, was on Tuesday sold at the Mart by Messrs. Rushworth and Co. for £13,100.

The London correspondent of the *Scotsman* states that Dr. Cumming has officially retired from the pastorate of the church at Crown-court, Drury-lane. His congregation are now endeavouring to raise a fund of £5000, in order to purchase him an annuity.

Mr. J. F. Bateman, President of the Institution of Civil Engineers, received at a conversazione at the South Kensington Museum on Monday a large assemblage of gentlemen, including many distinguished representatives, not only of science, but of literature, art, and the diplomatic service.

An Institute of Bankers has been inaugurated at the London Institution by an address from Sir John Lubbock, M.P. The object of the new body is to facilitate the discussion of matters of interest to bankers, and to afford opportunities for the acquisition of knowledge on the theory of banking.

Mr. J. B. Gough, who has been giving addresses upon total abstinence in this country for several months, gave a farewell lecture on Tuesday evening at the Metropolitan Tabernacle, which was filled. Sir Wilfrid Lawson, M.P., presided, and at the conclusion of Mr. Gough's remarks a resolution was passed, wishing him health and long life.

The Westminster Industrial Exhibition was opened last Saturday by the Speaker of the House of Commons, who gave an address in which he glanced at the objects of such gatherings and their effects in the encouragement of the industry of great cities. Speeches were also made by the Chancellor of the Exchequer, the First Lord of the Admiralty, Dr. Lyon Playfair, M.P., and the Rev. Canon Farrar.

A four-days' flower show was opened on Tuesday at the gardens of the Royal Horticultural Society at South Kensington. The Princess of Wales, the Duke and Duchess of Edinburgh, and the Duke of Teck visited the show. There was a seemingly endless array of beautiful flowers and rare plants, the general excellence of which was little short of marvellous when the vacillations of this ungenial spring are considered.

A public meeting, convened by the United Kingdom Alliance, was held at Exeter Hall on Monday evening, in support of Sir Wilfrid Lawson's resolution in favour of applying the principal of local option to the granting of licenses. Mr. Mundella, M.P., presided, and amongst the other speakers were Cardinal Manning, Sir W. Lawson, M.P., Sir Thomas Chambers, M.P., Mr. Burt, M.P., and Mr. Pope, Q.O.

A sanguine view of the prospects of the electric light was taken by Sir William Thomson in his evidence before the Select Committee of the House of Commons yesterday week. Sir William believes that the new light has not only a great but an immediate future, and he anticipates its use in every case where a fixed light is required, whether in large or small rooms. He is also of opinion that electricity will be greatly used for motive power as well as for lighting, and that the necessary energy to set it to work will be largely supplied from natural sources, such as waterfalls. There is, he said, sufficient energy in the Falls of Niagara to produce light and mechanical power over a large area of North America.

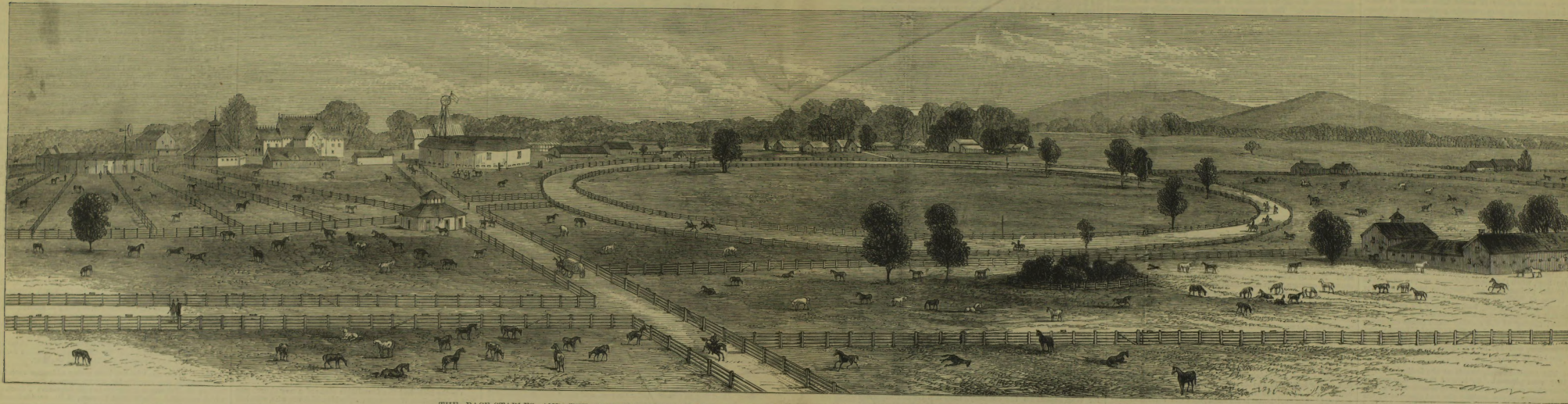
Sir Rutherford Alcock presided on Monday over the anniversary meeting of the Royal Geographical Society, at which it was announced that the Royal (patron's) medal for the encouragement of geographical science and discovery had been awarded to Colonel N. Prejevalsky for his successive expeditions in the years 1870-3 to Mongolia and the high plateau of Northern Tibet, in the course of which he made a route-survey of 3500 miles of previously unexplored country; also for his journey from Kulja to Lob-Nor in 1876-7. Count Schouvaloff, the Russian Ambassador, attended to receive the medal on behalf of Colonel N. Prejevalsky. General Sir J. Lintorn A. Simmonds received the Founder's Medal, on behalf of Captain W. J. Gill, R.E., to whom it had been awarded for his voluntary explorations of the northern frontier of Persia and in Western China and Tibet. Other medals were distributed, and the annual address was then read. The annual dinner took place at Willis's Rooms in the evening.

The weekly return of metropolitan pauperism shows that on the last day of the second week in May the total number of paupers was 80,911, of whom 42,155 were in work-houses and 38,756 received outdoor relief. Compared with the corresponding weeks of 1878 and 1876, these figures show an increase of 665 and 656 respectively; but, as compared with 1877, a decrease of 559. The number of vagrants relieved on the last day of the week was 639, of whom 516 were men, 144 women, and 29 children under sixteen.

There were 2369 births and 1497 deaths registered in London last week. Allowing for increase of population, the births exceeded by 52, and the deaths by 81, the average numbers in the corresponding week of the last ten years. The deaths included 17 from smallpox, 55 from measles, 29 from scarlet fever, 7 from diphtheria, 57 from whooping-cough, 16 from different forms of fever, and 13 from diarrhoea. In Greater London 2932 births and 1774 deaths were registered. The mean temperature of the air was 53.1 deg., being 1.2 deg. below the average. The duration of registered bright sunshine in the week was 30.5 hours, the sun being above the horizon during 110.8 hours.

AMERICAN RACEHORSES: MR. PIERRE LORILLARD'S MODEL STOCK FARM, NEW JERSEY.

SEE NEXT PAGE.



THE RACE-STABLES AND THE MANSION, THE WORKSHOPS AND OTHER BUILDINGS, WITH THE CIRCULAR RACE-COURSE, AND PADDOCKS.



THE SUPERINTENDENT OF THE BROOD STABLE CALLING UP THE MARES AND COLTS FROM PASTURE.

ECHOES OF THE WEEK.

A revealer of club secrets is justly considered a Pariah in Pall-mall; and it is questionable whether he does not deserve to be peppered to death with black balls. At the same time, I conceive that you are not guilty of social high treason in mentioning the fact that you have recently partaken of the hospitality of a particular club, the occasion of the festival being, from many points of view, remarkable. Without any scruples, then, I do record that on Tuesday I was the guest of an eminent physician at the annual banquet of the Edinburgh University Club—an organisation, for periodically prandial purposes, of graduates of the Alma Mater of Edina. I am sure about the "Alma Mater," for we all drank nominatively to "La Madre di bianca vestita" when the loving cup went round.

It was a most jubilant feast; and the menu or "meat bill," as the Americans call it, contained several Scotch dishes. I know that there was haggis; likewise singed sheep's heads, or "jemmies," so-called from the heroic James V. of Scotland having partaken of one on the morning before Flodden Field. But there was something else and more notable at the Grosvenor Restaurant on Tuesday. The President of the Edinburgh University Club is the second son of her Majesty the Queen; and the chair was occupied by "Doctor Rear-Admiral His Royal Highness the Duke of Edinburgh, K.G.," as the toast-master, following the lead of Dr. Lyon Playfair, M.P., who eloquently proposed the Royal Chairman's health, proclaimed his style and title.

"Doctor Rear Admiral." Why not? The second son of George III. was the Right Reverend Field Marshal his Royal Highness the Duke of York and Albany and Bishop of Osnaburg. He was born with the episcopal mitre on his head, but the ducal coronet was of subsequent and Royal creation. The Duke of Edinburgh on Tuesday spoke in his usual modest, manly, and genial manner; and in gracefully alluding to the long friendship with which he had honoured Dr. Lyon Playfair, his Royal Highness moved his hearers to much laughter by telling them how, when the learned doctor in the year 1851 acted as guide, philosopher, and friend to himself and the youthful Prince of Wales, in explaining the marvels of the Great Exhibition, he (the Duke) had mistaken for calves' foot jelly a jar full of what turned out to be citrate of potash. The oratorical display of the evening was further enhanced by excellent speeches from General Sir Daniel Lysons and Admiral Sir John Hay, and by a remarkable prolusion on Science, Literature, and Art by Professor Masson, the gifted author of the Life of Milton.

Mem.: The musical arrangements at the festival were as novel as they were pleasant. In lieu of the hackneyed old public-dinner glees and songs, a charming selection was given, between the speeches, of the leading airs and choruses in the opera bouffe of "H.M.S. Pinafore," the vocalists being amateur members of the club. It must have done Mr. Arthur Sullivan's ears good—the gifted composer was present—to hear the admirable manner in which Rackstraw's now world-famous ditty, "I am an Englishman: behold me!" was given; and Mr. W. S. Gilbert should have been present likewise to listen to the peals of laughter which his humorous poetry elicited. On the whole, I think I may say that I never passed a merrier evening than I did with the Edinburgh University Club. "What; never?" Well, "hardly ever."

A Committee—comprising, among other influential names, those of the Archbishop of Canterbury, the Lord Chancellor, the Duke of Westminster, and the Earl of Shaftesbury—has been formed for the erection of a statue of William Tyndale, Protestant Reformer, Translator of the Scriptures, and Martyr, on the Thames Embankment, where a site has been granted by the Metropolitan Board of Works. The money required for the monument will be between three and four thousand pounds. Mr. Boehm, I hear, has been commissioned to execute the statue, which is to be in bronze. The arbitrary selection of a sculptor at so early a stage in the movement strikes me as somewhat injudiciously hasty. Perhaps I have been misinformed in the matter. Mr. Boehm is a remarkably clever artist, and he is the sculptor *à la mode*; but surely we have English-born sculptors fully capable of representing the face and form of a peculiarly representative Englishman; and the multitude of people of all sorts and conditions who are doubtless eager to subscribe to the fund are as surely entitled to have some voice in the matter.

In the prospectus issued by the Committee I read that Tyndale's first edition of the English New Testament was printed at Worms in 1526. But in *Chambers's Book of Days*, I read that the first translation from the Greek original by "William Tyndale, Canon of Christ Church, Oxford," and refuge for conscience sake, was printed at Antwerp in 1526, and thence surreptitiously imported into England. The Catholic Hierarchy seem to have been much embarrassed by the appearance of this novel merchandise; and attempted to meet the difficulty by buying up all the copies they could light upon, and burning them; and they thus created an artificial sale which enabled Tyndale to produce another and more correct edition. It was not till 1530 that Sir Thomas More, Lord High Chancellor, issued a solemn declaration against all English translations of the Scriptures. That same year the undaunted Tyndale, published his translation of the Pentateuch at Hamburg. He suffered martyrdom at Vilvorde in Belgium, in 1526.

Mem.: It is to be hoped that on the pedestal of the Tyndale monument will be inscribed the names of his precursors and followers as translators, down to the "Company" of divines and scholars who completed the Authorised Version decreed by James I. at the famous Hampton Court Conference. In such a glorious schedule should figure the names of the Anglo-Saxons Aldhelm and Alfric, translators respectively in the seventh and tenth centuries of the Psalms, and part of the Pentateuch; of Wycliffe, whose English version of the entire Bible was denounced in Parliament in 1390, and successfully defended by John of Gaunt, "time-honoured Lancaster;" of John Fry, or Fryth, and William Roy, who both suffered death as heretics; of Miles Coverdale; of the divines who assisted Archbishop Parker in completing the Elizabethan version, known as the "Bishops' Bible," and of the forty-seven ecclesiastics and laymen appointed by King James to produce that "Authorised Version" which is now being subjected to fresh "revision" by another "company" of philologists and theologians (why not philologists and theologians?) at Westminster.

Yet another Memorial. Noticing last week Mr. S. C. Hall's interesting "Memory of Thomas Moore," published *à propos* of that Moore Centenary which has just been so brilliantly celebrated in Dublin and elsewhere, I omitted to mention that a project is on foot to place a stained-glass window in honour of the poet in the church at Bromham, Wilts. In Bromham church-yard slumber the ashes of the poet and his devoted wife. In 1856 the nephew of Mrs. Moore filled the east window of the church with a memorial of his aunt; but the

west window yet remains to be filled. Only between two and three hundred pounds are needed for the work. Mr. George W. Childs, of Philadelphia, has already made a munificent offer to defray the whole of the expenses; but Mr. S. C. Hall prefers that Englishmen, Irishmen, and Scotchmen, as well as Americans, should be enabled to subscribe to the Memorial Window Fund. The Rector of Bromham cordially approves and joins in the movement.

Mem.: And this is a final and a very little one. More than a hundred and twenty years ago there died at Lisbon an English author, than whom I do not know any greater writer of fiction in English literature, nor, indeed, in any literature. His romances have long since been translated into the languages of all civilised nations; and Italians and Russians, Spaniards and Swedes, and Hungarians are quite as familiar as we are with the goodness of Sophia Western, the villainy of Bliffl, the humours of the battle-royal in the Church-yard, the innocence of Parson Adams, and "the sweet domestic savour of that hashed mutton which has made Amelia immortal." This writer (to my mind) equals Thackeray in knowledge of the human heart, and in irony (is there a greater prose satire extant than "Jonathan Wild the Great?"); he equals Dickens in broad fun and keen observation of manners; he surpasses them both as an expositor of the passions of mankind, and as a constructor of the prose epic. The grave at Lisbon of Henry Fielding has long been in a deplorably forlorn and neglected state. It has now been modestly but efficiently restored mainly through the pious care of the Rev. Godfrey Pope, resident English chaplain in the Portuguese capital. G. A. S.

AMERICAN RACEHORSES.

The stock-farm of Mr. Pierre Lorillard, owner of the now famous Parole, at Jobstown, New Jersey, covers 1000 acres of ground, and comprises every convenience and requirement of a model American farm. The mansion is a handsome three-storied semi-Gothic building, used by Mr. Lorillard as a country-seat. Near by is the coach-house, a Gothic structure, now in course of erection, with accommodation for twenty-four horses. Adjoining the mansion is a circular wooden structure, surmounted with a large bell, used for calling the hands to work or to their meals. In this building are kept the draught-horses and carts and waggons. In the centre of the yard is an enormous food-bin, with forty shoots. A broad and well-kept road leads from this part of the estate to the farm-buildings. The stock of cattle and pigs exceeds 500 head. The feeding-room is a marvel in itself. A railroad, upon which are mounted numerous trucks, runs all over the buildings, conveying the large quantities of food necessary, which seven men are constantly employed mixing and preparing. The hog-pen is one of the largest in the country, being 345 feet long. The corn-crib is about 350 feet long, and is well stocked with material. The tool-house is crowded with the various instruments and tools used upon such a large estate, and is as complete as the rest of the buildings. The enormous hay-barn, capable of holding 350 tons of hay, is surmounted by a glass observatory.

In the brood-mares' stable, a square building, there are comfortable stalls for one hundred horses, under charge of Mr. Reilly. He has attained such familiarity with the mares and their colts that, wishing to gather them from the pasture for any purpose, he simply walks up the knoll and whistles, when the whole herd run, jump, and gallop from all directions towards him. The breeding-pens, as they are called, are attached to the brood-mares' stable, under the personal supervision of Mr. Reilly. These breeding-pens are comfortable, square horse-stalls, communicating with each other by a window and door. In the centre of this row of stalls is a small room, containing a stove and bedstead. When a mare is about to foal she is placed in one of the boxes nearest to the "heating-room," as the centre room is called, a large fire is maintained, the window of her stall is opened, and the hot air rushing in furnishes her with a warm temperature, which can be regulated at will. After a few days in this box she is shifted into the adjoining room, having a cooler temperature, by reason of its being further from the heating-room, and in this manner is shifted from room to room, until, reaching the last one, she and her foal are turned into the paddock. The stallions are kept in separate stalls of this building.

In addition to these buildings there are the employés' dwellings, the yearling and half-breed stables, the blacksmith-shop; the private track for racing, having a three-quarter mile course; and the racing-stable, a circular building capable of housing fifty horses. It is here that the horses in training are kept; and here, also, are the quarters of the jockeys, their sleeping and saddle rooms, and a well-appointed school-room. Fifty-one miles of under-drainage and nine miles of open ditch are necessary to carry off the refuse. Well-kept roads, bordered by good fences painted white, lead to the different departments. Studding the green paddock are dozens of octagonal boxes containing stalls for eight horses, and among these buildings is one apart from the rest, called the hospital. If a horse is very sick it is immediately removed to the hospital, and, secluded from his companions, is tended in the most careful manner.

The days from April 22 to 26 were intensely exciting ones on the farm. Every employé shared in the hope that Parole would come out victor in the great races in England. When intelligence of his success in the Newmarket, the City and Suburban Handicap, and the Great Metropolitan Stakes contests was received after each event, the news was given to jockeys, grooms, and workmen, who cheered the favourite most enthusiastically. This proceeding was repeated on May 1, when a telegram was received to the effect that Parole's sister Papoose had won the race for the First Spring Two-year-old Stakes at the Newmarket First Spring Meeting.

On behalf of John Keats's only sister, Madame Fanny Keats de Llanos, the sole surviving member of the poet's immediate family, an influentially-signed memorial was lately sent to the Treasury, with a view of obtaining a Civil-List pension. This the First Lord has not seen fit to grant; but an award of £150 has been made from the Queen's Bounty Fund. Having regard to the strong public claims of one whose brother's works are already classical, and to the urgency of the case, through heavy family misfortunes, the signatories of the memorial, including most of the eminent poets of the day, have treated the grant as the nucleus of an adequate fund; and a subscription has been set on foot to obtain from the lovers of Keats a proper provision for his sister. The memorialists have already subscribed a considerable sum; and it is certain that the matter need only be brought before a wider circle to ensure the speedy collection of the needful fund. Contributions are therefore earnestly solicited from all who honour the name of Keats. Subscriptions will be received, and promptly acknowledged, by Mr. R. Garnett, superintendent of the Reading Room, British Museum, London, W.C.; by Mr. W. M. Rossetti, of 56, Euston-square, London, N.W.; and by Mr. H. Buxton Forman, of 33, Marlborough-hill, St. John's-wood, London, N.W.

PITH OF PARLIAMENT.

Ministers presented what was intended as a pretty considerable sop to Cerberus, so to speak, ere they sought the seclusion and retirement of the Whitsuntide Recess. On Monday, the Earl of Beaconsfield in the House of Lords, and the Chancellor of the Exchequer in the House of Commons, announced that Sir Garnet Wolseley had been appointed to succeed Sir Bartle Frere as High Commissioner of Natal and the Transvaal (Sir Bartle being restricted to the narrower sphere of the Cape) and also to supplant Lord Chelmsford as Commander-in-Chief in South Africa. The same day, the Government had the satisfaction of being able to inform Parliament that the treaty of peace with the Ameer of Cabul had been signed. In the Lower House, it was felt by the independent members that Sir Stafford Northcote should have vouchsafed to state the purport of the instructions given to Sir Garnet Wolseley, whose appointment was at the same time generally accepted as a reassuring sign that the Government had at length determined effectually to clip the wings of their soaring High Commissioner. Mr. Chamberlain had followed up a query by Lord Hartington as to when further Zulu papers would be forthcoming by pertinently asking whether they would contain the directions given to Sir Garnet Wolseley. The Chancellor of the Exchequer could not say offhand what their contents would be, but hoped the despatches would in a day or so be in the hands of hon. members. But Sir Robert Peel was anxious to receive more information at once. In impressive tones, and with a determination that would brook no opposition, the right hon. Baronet prayed the Ministry to be more explicit with respect to their policy in South Africa, and particularly asked whether Sir Henry Bulwer and Lord Chelmsford had been superseded. With the rushing eloquence and downright earnestness which are his characteristics, Mr. Sullivan moved the adjournment in order to elicit an assurance that no fresh blood should be spilt in Zululand, but that Sir Garnet Wolseley should proceed thither as a messenger of peace. Such was the drift of most of the speeches that followed in this lively and animated debate, to a portion of which Lord Beaconsfield and Sir Garnet Wolseley himself were said to be listeners. The Chancellor of the Exchequer vainly strove to stem the torrent that burst in from Sir Robert Peel and Mr. Sullivan, which lost little of its fury in the hands of Mr. Chamberlain and Mr. O'Donnell, who seized the opportunity of rising as the champion of the Boers of the Transvaal. Sir Stafford Northcote mildly elaborated his first announcement, remarking, by-the-way, that Sir H. Bulwer would act as Lieutenant-Governor under Sir Garnet. This reticence would not satisfy the House, however. Again Sir Robert Peel's voice was heard pleading for mercy to the Zulus this time. Mr. Forster chimed, or rather boomed in. In ringing tones, Colonel Stanley denied that any single despatch of the Government justified the suspicion that it was sought to exterminate the Zulus. The Secretary for War hoped, on the contrary, that Sir Garnet Wolseley would with little delay be able to bring about that peace of which, with the due safety of the Colony, they were all desirous. Sir Michael Hicks-Beach had subsequently to repeat this assurance, with the addition that there would be no annexation, before the business of the evening could be proceeded with, and thus gave the Marquis of Hartington an opening to remark that it would have been much better if the Ministry had earlier granted the desired information. On Tuesday the Earl of Carnarvon returned to the subject in the House of Lords, and learnt from Earl Cadogan what had been explained in the Lower House the previous evening as to Sir Garnet Wolseley's new position. In the House of Commons, too, Ministers were again worried, but could not be prevailed upon to say more than they had stated on Monday—viz., that the object of the Government was to secure a peace consistent with the safety of South Africa. Some variety was given to the discussion by Lord Elcho's "Jingo" speech and stanch defence of Sir Bartle Frere, and by Mr. Gladstone's eulogium of the character and services of the High Commissioner, albeit he differed from the conclusions he had come to on this special question. The right hon. gentleman's appeal to spare the Government from divulging the details of their instructions to Sir Garnet Wolseley did not immediately stop the flow of talk. The Chancellor of the Exchequer and Sir Michael Hicks-Beach had to say ditto to their previous speeches in a more or less wordy fashion; but the motion for the adjournment of the House till Monday, June 9, for the Whitsuntide holidays, could not be agreed to till Sir W. Hancourt had uttered his criticism, and till a motion, made by Mr. O'Donnell, that the House should meet again next Monday to consider the agricultural distress in Ireland had been negatived.

Royal Assent has been given by Commission to a great number of bills in the House of Lords during the past week. The omniscience of their Lordships has been shown by their solicitude for the safety of young acrobats (Earl Delawarr's measure for preventing children under fourteen from taking part in dangerous feats being read the third time on the 23rd inst.); by the interest they evinced in the same sitting, at the instigation of Earl Granville, in the efficiency of the Metropolitan Fire Brigade; by their exhaustive discussion on Monday of the defects of our Army System and of Brigade Dépôts, of which the Earl of Galloway is not enamoured; and by the comprehensive nature of their outlook on Tuesday, when they not only surveyed mankind from South Africa to the Straits Settlements, where they paused for awhile, at the invitation of Lord Stanley of Alderley, to ponder over the Sultan of Johore's treaty with his Tumonggong regarding Muar, but further exhibited their all-embracing powers by reading the second time the Scottish Parliamentary Burghs Bill and the Lord Chancellor's Bill for the appointment of a Director of Public Prosecutions, by passing through Committee the Disqualification by Medical Relief Bill, and the Irish Statute Law Revision Bill, and by letting the First Lord of the Admiralty know that they had their eye on the department of the Admiralty in need of reform.

The most important business the House of Commons had before it on the last few days prior to the adjournment was the Budget for India. This was introduced much earlier in the year than usual by Mr. E. Stanhope, the ability of whose clearly delivered speech was pointed out in the latest edition of our last Number. It disarmed opposition—so satisfactory was the masterly financial exposition of the Under-Secretary deemed. In the course of his skilful review of the monetary condition of India, on the 22nd inst., Mr. Stanhope explained that the revenue for 1878-9 was £64,687,000 and the expenditure £63,236,000; that the Famine had cost no less than thirteen millions, and that each year a sum was now being set apart to meet any future visitation of this kind; and that this year the Government had to provide for a deficit of £3,250,000. By retrenchment they hoped to save a million; and two millions would be lent to India to cover the cost of the Afghan War. This frank statement took the teeth out of the amendment of Mr. Fawcett, who was ready to enforce the necessity of economy and reform, and, at the suggestion of Mr. Gladstone, the hon. member for Hackney eventually withdrew even his amended resolution. Sir George Campbell followed suit the next evening, when Mr. Lowe's remarks on



A WEDDING PARTY AT THE PHOTOGRAPHERS.
FROM THE PICTURE BY M. DAGNAN-BOUVREY IN THE PARIS SALON.

the currency difficulty were answered by Lord George Hamilton. In the end, the debate was adjourned to June 12, and the House sanctioned the Government proposal to raise a loan of five millions for India. The burning question of the Zulu War having been disposed of on Monday evening, the remainder of the sitting was spent in Committee of Supply on the Civil Service Estimates, during the discussion of which Mr. Mitchell-Henry drew from Mr. Cross a defence of the prison authorities at Clerkenwell, who had been accused of accelerating by neglect the death of the prisoner John Nolan. In much less time than was occupied by this topic, the House agreed to the resolution for the loan of two millions to the Indian Government, and also to the report of the five million loan. Lastly, the Hypothec Bill for Scotland was under consideration when the House broke up on the eve of the Derby Day.

MUSIC.

ROYAL ITALIAN OPERA.

The event of last week was the production on Saturday of an Italian version of the Marquis d'Ivry's "Les Amants de Verone." The work was first brought out at the Salle Ventadour, Paris, in October last—having, from one cause or other, been delayed for about eleven years, its composition dating previous to that of Gounod's opera on the same subject. Its production in Paris was owing to the advocacy of M. Capoul, who represented the character of Romeo, that of Juliet having been impersonated by Mdlle. Heilbron—these artists having reappeared in those parts in last Saturday's performance.

The original French book (founded, as the title implies, on "Romeo and Juliet") is by the Marquis himself, and is avowedly "imité de Shakspeare." It consists of five acts and six tableaux, the dénouement being modified—as in previous operatic and dramatic treatment—so as to admit of a final duet between the lovers.

There is no overture—merely a brief orchestral prelude, beginning in C major and ending in C minor. The opera opens in a ball-room in Capulet's palace, a bright and animated chorus leading to an air for Capulet. In this scene occurs the entry of Juliet, followed by that of the Montagus and of Mercutio. The trio which follows, for Juliet, the Nurse, and Romeo, is pleasing in some of its phrases, and, like most of the vocal music in the opera, well written for the voices. The second act consists of two tableaux, the first of which comprises the Balcony scene—the duet occurring here, for the two principal characters, being one of the most effective pieces in the opera. It was finely sung, and received with such applause that the concluding movement had to be repeated. The second tableau shows the cell of Friar Laurence, and comprises an aria for him, the Nuptial Benediction, and a well-written trio for Juliet, Romeo, and the Nurse. Prominent among the music of the third act are the opening chorus of rejoicing, the effective chorus of defiance, and the graceful cavatina, "Com'è lenta venir," in the delivery of which M. Capoul was very successful. Act iv. contains the "Duo de l'Alouette" (for the lovers), which was one of the special successes in Paris, and again in Saturday's performance. The following scene between Juliet and her father, and the succeeding monologue, in which Juliet contemplates taking the potion, gave occasion for some fine declamation on the part of Mdlle. Heilbron. The fifth and last act is short, comprising only Romeo's passionate declamation on beholding the supposed corpse of Juliet in the tomb and the duet sung by the two on her revival. Here, again, the performance of Mdlle. Heilbron and of M. Capoul was of a very high order. If this gentleman would control his energies, instead of occasionally (as in the duet-scene) letting them master him, he would be still more successful. The cast was generally efficient, having included Mdlle. Ghiotti (the Nurse), Signor Cotogni (Capulet), Signor Vidal (Friar Laurence), Signor Silvestri (Tybalt), Signor Corsi (Mercutio), Signor Scolara (Benvolio), and Signori Fille, Raguer, and Manfredi in subordinate characters. The stage arrangements, under the skilful management of Signor Tagliafico, were excellent; the beautiful scenery of Messrs. Dayes and Canev having been also important features in the performance. Signor Bevignani conducted with care and skill.

The music of "Les Amants de Verone," while always graceful, and eminently vocal in style, has scarcely variety or individuality of character sufficient to sustain the interest throughout so long a work. Occasional slight reflections of Wagner's manner, and still more that of Gounod, appear to indicate the direction in which the Marquis's tastes lie. The opera was to be given for the second time on Thursday.

In Tuesday's performance of "Un Ballo in Maschera" Mdlle. Turolla, as Amelia, sang with fine dramatic expression, especially in her scene at the beginning of the third act, and in the great scene with Renato in the following act. The cast was otherwise as before, including Madame Scalchi as Ulrica, Madame Smeroschi as the Page, M. Maurel as Renato, and Signor Gayarré as the Duke.

"La Traviata" was announced for Wednesday, with Madame Patti in the principal character; "Le Prophète" for Friday; and "Faust" for this (Saturday) evening, with Madame Patti as Margherita.

The second Floral Hall concert of the season took place on Saturday afternoon, and included fine performances by Madame Patti and other eminent artists of the Royal Italian Opera.

HER MAJESTY'S THEATRE.

The first appearance this season of Madame Gerster—four times postponed on account of continued illness—took place at the morning performance of Saturday, when, as the heroine in "Lucia di Lammermoor," that excellent artist sang with all her former brilliancy, the signs of her recent indisposition having only been slightly apparent in her opening recitative. The cavatina "Regnava nel silenzio," in the first scene, was finely rendered, the florid cabaletta, "Quando rapita," having been given with great effect. In this, and in the contract scene, and that of Lucia's delirium, the vocalisation of Madame Gerster was of rare artistic merit, her exceptionally high range of voice having been displayed with the same marked effect as heretofore. Her reception was very enthusiastic. The cast included Signor Frapollé as Edgardo, and Signor Galassi as Enrico.

On Saturday evening "Roberto il Diavolo" was given, with a strong cast, including Signor Campanini's effective performance as Roberto (for the first time in England), Mdlle. Ambre as Isabella, and Mdlle. Minnie Hawk as Alice, having both sung with much success. Signor Foli was the Bertramo, as frequently before; and Signor Tecchi was a very satisfactory Rambaldo.

The second appearance this season of Madame Gerster took place on Monday, when, as Amina, in "La Sonnambula," her brilliant vocalisation was again successfully displayed, the cast in other respects having also been as heretofore.

The first appearance these two years of Madame Christine Nilsson—several times deferred in consequence of her severe indisposition—took place on Tuesday evening, when the great Swedish prima donna repeated the fine performance as

Margherita, in "Faust," which was for several seasons a special attraction at Mr. Mapleson's establishment. Again the music of the garden scene, the dreamy "King of Thule" ballad, the brilliant Jewel Song, and the subsequent love passages with Faust, was rendered with special effect, the Jewel Song having been encored. In the intenser situations of the duel scene, and that of the cathedral and the prison, Madame Nilsson sang and acted with admirable realisation of remorse, despair, and penitence. The cast was otherwise as before, including Madame Trebelli as Siebel, Signor Campanini as Faust, Madame Lablache as Martha, Signor Foli as Mefistofele, Signor Franceschi as Wagner, and Signor Vaselli as Valentino, in which part this gentleman made his début here three weeks ago. "Lucia di Lammermoor" was to be repeated on Thursday, "Lohengrin" and "Rigoletto" having been announced respectively for the two following evenings. This week's Saturday afternoon performance (the third) is to consist of "Carmen."

The third of the present series of the New Philharmonic Concerts was given at St. James's Hall last Saturday afternoon, and included the performance, for the first time here, of two important works by M. Saint-Saëns. Of these we must await the opportunity of their repetition (which will doubtless soon occur) to speak more specifically than space will now allow. The symphony (No. 2, in A minor) and the pianoforte concerto (No. 4, in C minor) both comprise much skilful writing, and each was much applauded, especially the concerto, which had the advantage of its composer's fine performance of the solo part. Mr. G. A. Osborne's bright and fanciful overture to his manuscript opera, "The Forest Maiden," was also a novelty here. The concert likewise included Sir J. Benedict's effective overture, "Das Kitchener von Heilbron;" Beethoven's violin concerto, very finely played by Señor Sarasate; and vocal solos well sung by Miss Georgina Burns. The symphony was conducted by the composer, Mr. Ganz having directed the other performances.

We drew previous attention to the annual concert of Mr. Ambrose Austin, the esteemed manager of the concert arrangements at St. James's Hall, which took place there on Monday evening, when the many and varied attractions offered drew a very large attendance. The promises made were well kept; among them having been fine performances by Mr. Sims Reeves in Handel's recitative "Deeper and deeper still," and air "Wait her, angels," and the ballad "The Last Rose of Summer;" besides which Mdlle. Schou, Miss G. Burns, Madame Patey, Mr. E. Lloyd, Signor Graziani, and Mr. Maybrick were heard in more or less well-known music; and Mr. Leslie's choir contributed some fine part-singing. The vocal selection was contrasted by some admirable pianoforte playing by Madame Essipoff, and brilliant violin performances by Señor Sarasate. Sir J. Benedict, Mr. Ganz, Mr. Kuhe, and Mr. Sidney Naylor were named as conductors.

Madame Essipoff was again the pianist at the third of Professor Ella's Musical Union matinées on Tuesday.

The first of two chamber concerts at the Steinway Hall, given by M. Musin, took place on Tuesday afternoon, when that eminent violinist was assisted by Madame Montigny Remy and M. Saint-Saëns, the celebrated pianists.

The seventh, and last but one, of Madame Viard-Louis's concerts took place at St. James's Hall on Thursday evening. Of the performances we must speak next week.

A matinée (musical and dramatic) is to take place at St. George's Hall, Langham-place, on Tuesday next, in aid of the organ fund of St. Michael and All Angels', North Kensington. Several musical and theatrical artists of eminence will contribute to a varied and attractive programme.

A performance of "Blodwen," a Welsh opera in three acts, the composition of Dr. Parry, Professor of Music at the University College of Wales, was given last Saturday in the Carnarvon Pavilion, with scenery and costumes.

Arrangements have been completed for holding a musical festival in Chester Cathedral (on the plan of the Worcester Festival), on July 23 and 24, in aid of the restoration fund of the cathedral. The Duke of Westminster, the Bishop of Chester, and Dean Howson have consented to act as presidents. The festival will consist of two special services, at which Spohr's "Last Judgment" and the "Hymn of Praise," by Mendelssohn, will form the principal features; and there will be a miscellaneous concert in the evening of the first day. The chorus will be formed from the choirs of the Northern and Midland cathedrals.

"MY FATHER'S FAVOURITE."

The young lady of a country house, who comes out in the morning with a feed of oats to pet the gentle beast waiting her approach at the gate of the paddock, has volunteered for a pleasing task, as she loves the steady and sure-footed horse which may always be trusted to bring her father safely home at night along the dark roads from a neighbouring market-town. There is much greater capability of personal affection in the equine species than most people are aware of. This acquirement depends, in all domestic animals, upon the degree of attention—that is to say, of direct conversation, with frequent caresses and calls by voice or gesture—that they obtain from human masters or mistresses. A dog or cat would show as little intelligence or sensibility as a horse, or even as an ox or sheep, if it were seldom talked with by man or woman. We have no doubt that this young lady and "her father's favourite" understand each other very well.

The Home Secretary has ordered the prosecution of such of the directors and other responsible officers of the West of England and South Wales Bank as took part in issuing the two reports of January, 1877, and January, 1878.

The memorial-stone of a new Congregational church at New Barnet was laid last Saturday by Mr. Samuel Morley, M.P. The building is already in progress, the walls being several feet above the ground, and it will seat about 560 persons, but accommodation may be found for 120 more.

Mr. W. Shaw, M.P. for Cork County, has been elected leader of the Home-Rule party in the House of Commons for the remainder of the Session.—Mr. Gabbett, the Home-Rule candidate for Limerick, has been returned for that city by a majority of 202, the number of votes recorded for him having been 860, and Mr. for Spaight, the Conservative candidate, 658.

The forty-fifth report of the Commissioners of National Education in Ireland for the year ending March 31 last has been issued. They state that their schools now number 7443, and the average daily attendance of children throughout the year is 427,252, being an increase of 19,189 over the previous year. Of 170 applications for grants for new schools only 40 were rejected. There was an increase in the amount of school fees and subscriptions, but the contributions from local rates have diminished, 135 unions having decided to be non-contributory. The Commissioners have in their service 7223 principal teachers and 3451 assistants.

Extra Supplement.

"A WEDDING PARTY AT THE PHOTOGRAPHER'S."

The pleasant scene of French life and manners which is displayed, with something of Wilkie's humour, in this picture by M. Dagnan-Bouveret, carries its own explanation to our readers. We may suppose that the proud and happy bridegroom, with the still happier but less demonstrative bride, and with her father and sister or other bridesmaid, and one or two of his own kindred or friends, have just left the Mairie, after the contract of civil marriage duly signed and attested; and before returning to their rural village, a short journey from the chief town of the district, where this legal ceremony has been performed, it is resolved that they shall get their portraits taken for distribution to favoured persons of their social acquaintance. So here they are in the photographer's operating-room, forming a highly presentable group on the square piece of carpet, with a screen properly arranged behind, while the *bonnes* is carefully guarding the young lady's robe and veil from any fluttering accidental movement, and both Monsieur and Madame preserve their fixed attitude with perfect grace and dignity. The operator, as usual, makes a ludicrous exhibition of his own figure, with his bowed head thrust into a cloth hanging over the camera obscura, and with tottering bent knees and wriggling covered elbows, which threaten almost to overturn the mystic apparatus of his marvellous art. It must be difficult to refrain from laughing at such a sight, combined with the tricks of his brother in the corner, who is smoking a short pipe and tormenting a little boy with puffs of the acrid fume in his face, compelling the urchin meantime, by dire threats of chastisement, to keep quite still and not disturb the photographic business.

THEATRES.

An experiment, now become common, was made at the Criterion on Saturday morning with a new play entitled "Campaigning," and produced under the direction of Mr. E. H. Warren Wright, in the hope of obtaining a friendly verdict from a matinee audience. The piece shows many signs of inexperience, indicating the advent of a new author, who, we trust, may have ultimate success. There is some novelty in the story, but we fear not sufficient interest, though the situations are original. The main incident is a picnic, to which the title relates by the insertion and the omission of a letter, making it read "Champagne." Real champagne is sported on the occasion, and conversation attempted which ought to sparkle like the favourite liquor, but does not, though among the characters there is a poet who does not exactly conduct himself with the caution of a sage. The drama is in three acts, and was carefully enacted, but failed to secure complete approbation.

It is stated that Mr. John Hare leaves the Court for St. James's, and that Mr. Wilson Barret is to succeed him at the former theatre. Mr. Barret has, it is said, taken the house for six years from next March.

Mr. Wills's tragedy of "Jane Shore" was removed to the boards of the Standard on Monday, where and when it met with an appreciative audience.

The benefit for Mr. Henry Marston at the Lyceum took place on Thursday. "All is Vanity; or, the Cynic's Defeat," and "Much Ado about Nothing" were the pieces performed.

Mr. Arthur Sketchley has appeared at the Gaiety as Falstaff in an abridgment of "Henry IV." Mr. Sketchley has many qualifications for the part, both physical and intellectual;—his efforts were appreciated.

On Saturday, at the Folly, Mrs. Bernard Beere acted Constance in "The Love Chase," and secured the applause of the audience.

Mr. Irving intends to add to the interest of the performances during June at the Lyceum by a series of revivals, such as "Richelieu," "Eugene Aram," "Louis XI.," "Charles I.," and other plays in which he has appeared. "Hamlet" will be performed every Wednesday and "The Lady of Lyons" every Thursday.

Mr. and Mrs. German Reed produced on Tuesday, at St. George's Hall, a new entertainment, entitled "£100 Reward," written by Arthur Law, with music by Corney Grain. The materials of this comedietta (so to call it) are slight, but they are worked up with sufficient skill. The reward is offered for a marriage certificate; and one Jonathan Mazey, a parish clerk (Mr. Alfred Reed), speculates in the discovery, and for that purpose visits the Hop-Pole Inn, and has to encounter the suspicions of its rather teragant landlady, Mrs. Butterfield (Miss Lucy Williams), who suspects him for an escaped burglar, and contrives to lock him up in a spare room, where he comes to grief, and gets his coat torn. In due time Mr. Corney Grain as Frank Maxwell, the person really interested in the discovery, arrives on the scene, and has an opportunity of meeting with Evelyn Hope (Miss Edith Brandon), the present occupant of the property with which the wanted certificate is connected. It is needless to state that the document is found behind an old portrait of its original owner. Mr. Grain's music is well adapted to the various airs introduced, which are exceedingly well sung, and more than one was encored. This interesting little play was followed by Mr. C. Grain's musical sketch, entitled "Our Calico Ball," which is very amusing. The evening's entertainment concluded with the frequently repeated and universally approved proverb of "Charity Begins at Home," in which Mrs. German Reed continues to sustain the character of Mrs. Bumpus with all that humour by which she is distinguished. The hall was crowded with an admiring audience.

Sir W. Magnay gave a reading at Langham Hall last Saturday afternoon, including "Hamilton Tigh," Clarence's Dream and Death from "Richard III.," "The Story of the Faithful Soul," "Mister William," &c.; and the songs, "The Progress of Madness," "The Willow-Tree," "Gone with a Handsome Man," "The Faithful Lovers." Sir William Magnay recites with a due appreciation of intellectual art, and deserves to obtain popularity. He was assisted on this occasion by Madame Adeline Paget and Mdlle. Nina Brunel.

Hamilton's panorama, "Excursions Across the Atlantic and Through America," at the Holborn Amphitheatre, still deservedly attracts numerous audiences. It is accompanied by excellent vocal and instrumental music, and by a band of Ethiopian minstrels, whose grotesque singing, dancing, playing, and acting keep the house in a roar of laughter. The panorama is now supplemented by lifelike scenes from the Zulu and Afghan wars. It may be as well to inform our readers that this entertainment, which is alike interesting and amusing to young and old, closes next Saturday, June 7, on account of provincial engagements.

The Duke of Cambridge presided on Tuesday at the annual meeting of the Royal Cambridge Asylum for Soldiers' Widows. There are fifty-four widows in the asylum.



MY FATHER'S FAVOURITE. DRAWN BY F. DADD.—SEE PRECEDING PAGE.

THE ZULU WAR: SKETCHES BY OUR SPECIAL ARTIST, MR. MELTON PRIOR.

SEE PAGE 203.



INTERROGATING CETEWAYO'S MESSENGERS AT DALMAIN'S FARM (FORT CHERRY).



GENERAL MARSHALL AND STAFF GOING TO THE FRONT: POST CART TRAVELLING IN NATAL.

THE NATIONAL PORTRAIT GALLERY.

This gallery, which is assuming an importance worthy of its title, will be re-opened to the public on Monday next, having been closed for some time, mainly for the purpose of providing accommodation for large additions to the collection from the British Museum and Serjeants' Inn. Our readers may remember that over the cases containing the Natural History specimens at the British Museum, were long rows of portraits, the subjects and character of which it was, however, impossible to make out, so far were they above the eye, so obscured by dirt, so darkened by the shadow of the ceiling under the lanternlights. Probably few persons were aware of the fact that this extensive series included many portraits of very considerable national interest. Now, however, that the Natural History collection itself is about to be removed to the splendid new building by Mr. Waterhouse at South Kensington, which nearly approaches completion, the trustees of the British Museum have very properly allowed a selection of their pictures to be made for the neighbouring gallery of National Portraits. At Serjeants' Inn, also, were many portraits of legal magnates, which were still more lost to the general public; and these the Hon. Society of Judges and Serjeants-at-Law have likewise liberally presented to South Kensington. In order to hang the pictures from these two sources (with some others), a spacious new gallery has been constructed at the western extremity of the old galleries or corridors—or rather we should say it has been judiciously adapted by blocking out the lateral apertures and inserting windows in the slopes of the roof, thereby securing greatly superior lighting. A separate room has been devoted to an extensive series of engraved legal portraits, also presented by the Society of Judges and Serjeants.

At the head of the large additional gallery is placed the full-length by Winterhalter of the late Prince Consort, presented by the Queen, which was in the old collection; and among others on either side of this are the fine pictures of Lord Chancellor Camden by M. Dance, and the Earl of Mansfield by Copley, which also are not new to the public. But the whole of the long south wall is occupied by the portraits selected from the British Museum; and among them, especially those already cleaned, are, as we have said, several of much interest. Our space will only admit, however, of the bare mention of a few of the most remarkable. The series begins with portraits of Chaucer, and of some of our early kings, which, of course, have to be taken more or less on the faith of tradition. A half-length of Crammer by Gerlach Fliccius (signed and dated 1546), engraved in Lodge, is a powerful portrait of the Holbein type. Queen Elizabeth appears with hair of even a more fiery red than is usual in her portraits. A head of Mary Queen of Scots, pale, thin, with scarcely a trace of beauty left, is of the type of the Oudry picture, painted shortly before her execution. An indifferently painted head of Lord Bacon is still half invisible from dirt and horny varnish. A half-length of Cromwell by Walker is interesting as representing the Protector at an earlier age than any other known portrait. Charles II. by Lely, the Duke of Monmouth, Archbishop Usher, Sir Isaac Newton, John Locke, Camden, the antiquary, the Duke of Marlborough, Matthew Prior, Andrew Marvell, and several other contemporary worthies are included in the series. An authentic bust-portrait of George Vertue the engraver, by the elder Richardson, is extremely lifelike, admirably rich in colour, and complete in modelling. Richardson was charged with being unable to paint more than the face, but the man that could paint a face like this would find little difficulty in painting anything else. Another characteristic portrait is that of Humphrey Wanley, by Hill, whose works are sometimes mistaken for those of Hogarth.

The formidable array on the opposite wall of Lord Chancellors, Lord Chief Justices, and others—the big-wigs literally of the law—includes portraits of very diverse degrees of merit, of Popham, Littleton, Coke, Eldon, Denman, Camden, Tenterden, Mansfield, Pratt, Tindall, Truro, Lyndhurst, and Campbell. And the series is much extended by the auxiliary collection of engraved portraits.

Several recent acquisitions by purchase or gift are also placed in the general collection. Among these we may name a three-quarter length, seated, by Lely, of the Countess of Grammont fondling a lamb, in the artist's very strongest, least artificial manner, with an open landscape background, singularly rich and harmonious in tone—possibly by another hand. This portrait was painted in 1669, several years after the Hampton Court picture, and "la Belle Hamilton's" charms had meanwhile evidently run to seed, as Charles II. coarsely intimated in a letter he wrote to Paris recommending her to the protection of his sister, the Duchess of Orleans. The first Lord Somers, presented by the present Earl Somers. The Duke of Marlborough, by Closterman, of interest as representing the great General when young. John Lord Cutts, by Wissing. The Duchess of Portsmouth, by Mignard, with a negress presenting her with coral, &c.—the spoils of ocean. Colonel William Legge, the "Honest Will" of Clarendon, by Huysman, the gift of Lord Dartmouth. Cromwell, apparently an enlargement to lifesize in oil of Oliver's unfinished miniature, with the addition of the armour. Harrington, author of "Oceana," by Houthorst.

The galleries have been renovated, the walls distempered a suitable dull red; the old collection has been rearranged; the pictures have been hung, as far as possible, to secure their full effect in the light in which they were painted—whether "jour à droite" or "jour à gauche," so they are placed to receive the lateral light—an important point often neglected by private owners; descriptive labels have been added in many instances; a catalogue of the entire collection is in preparation by Mr. Scharf, but its publication will be delayed, from unavoidable causes, till after the opening; and the cleaning of the pictures from the British Museum has been superintended by the same accomplished artist and learned authority. Altogether, the public has reason to be proud of the rapid development of the National Portrait Gallery from the small beginning in Great George-street; and to congratulate itself upon having a most trustworthy, indefatigable servant in the person of the secretary and keeper.

A notice of the Landscapes in the Royal Academy Exhibition is unavoidably held over till next week.

At the gallery, 48, Great Marlborough-street, is being exhibited a collection of sketches taken in Venice, Cyprus, and other places, by Mr. W. W. Warren. The sketches are of the hastiest and roughest, but have the value of having been done "on the spot;" the artist has natural ability, but evidently has had little training. At the same gallery is being shown a very large picture, dramatic in subject, but more remarkable for force than other qualities, representing Italian soldiers examining a brigand's cave, that on entering they find only occupied by women and a little boy, whom an officer is questioning. It is by Professor Cammarano, of Rome.

Two large pictures with numerous figures—"Ecce Homo" and "The Ascension"—have been added to the collection of works by Gustave Doré in New Bond-street. Both are characteristic of the painter's extraordinary facility; but neither in invention nor technically are they equal to former

works. The latter, especially, is conventional, unimpressive, unpleasant in colour, and defective in drawing and in the foreshortening of the faces.

Munkacsy's picture, "Blind Milton Dictating 'Paradise Lost' to his Daughters," which won a grand medal of honour at the Paris Exhibition, together with other works by this painter and a small collection of pictures by other Austrian artists, are on view at the Continental Gallery, New Bond-street. We must reserve a notice of these pictures.

Under the too vague and pretentious title, "The Institute of Art," an exhibition has been organised at the gallery in Conduit-street for the display of art-work of various kinds (but at present consisting chiefly of needlework) by ladies. Properly conducted, the exhibition should do good service: the terms and arrangements seem to be moderate and liberal.

An art-exhibition at Dundee, which is expected to possess greater attractions than the last held in that town, is to be opened this day (Saturday).

Mr. Solomon Hart has offered his large picture (fourteen feet square) of "The Execution of Lady Jane Grey," painted some forty years ago, to the town of Plymouth, to be hung in the Guildhall or one of the law courts.

A new *salle* has been opened at Versailles containing portraits of illustrious contemporaries. The portraits at present are those of Guizot, Delaroche, De Bondy, Alfred de Musset, Alexandre Dumas, Lacordaire, Ingres, and Le Verrier; but other portraits commissioned by the State will be added.

The death is announced of Count Ferdinand de Lasteyrie, Member of the Institute, the distinguished archaeologist and writer on glass-painting.—M. Leray, the painter, a pupil of Paul Delaroche, died on Sunday night, of apoplexy.—The sculptor Mène, known for his groups of animals and sporting subjects, died on the 22nd inst., aged sixty-nine.—The death is announced at Berlin, at the age of seventy-five, Herr Julius Moser, a well-known historical and portrait painter.

NATIONAL SPORTS.

If the racing at Bath was by no means up to the standard of previous years, the week did not pass over without some important changes in the Derby quotations. The favourites kept their ground pretty firmly, with the exception of Falmouth, who, it was rumoured, had been found deficient in stamina in his trial; but the rank and file suffered severely, Rayon d'Or, Marshall Scott, Blue Blood, and Muley Edris, being the chief victims. Abbot of St. Mary's was withdrawn from the Somersetshire Stakes, which seemed quite at his mercy, and this gave the race to Fluster (6 st. 2 lb.), a filly of Mr. Crawford's, with a genuine Lord Glasgow pedigree. Sir George Chetwynd believes that he possesses a really good colt in "The Abbot," and has backed him rather heavily for a place.

The remaining meetings of the past week may be dismissed in a few lines. Sir Frederick Johnstone and Cannon were, as usual, to the fore at Salisbury, and, in Orchestra, a daughter of Young Trumpeter and Madame Angot, the former probably possesses a smart filly, as she ran away with her two engagements. Young Trumpeter will be remembered as the sire of Bugler, a wonderfully good two-year-old in his day, and the form of Orchestra ought to draw renewed attention to the claims of Young Trumpeter to the patronage of breeders. The dual victory of Palmbearer was the chief feature of Doncaster, and he at once found his way into the Derby betting, though the odds of 200 to 1, which could always be had about him, did not point to his chance being a very formidable one. Capital fields contested every event at Harpenden; and Prestons, a son of Prince Charlie and Beatrice, beat Illuminata and some other very fair juveniles for the Alexandra Stakes.

The French Derby, which was decided at Chantilly on Sunday, was generally regarded as a match between Count Lagrange's Zut and M. Pould's Saltéador; and though when the pair met last month Zut beat Saltéador, the latter has done so well since that, until the last few hours before the race, he was a strong favourite. Then, however, a reaction set in; and Zut took the leading position in the betting, to which he proved himself fully entitled by scoring an easy victory. Immediately after the race he returned to England, and went straight to Epsom, his success having brought him to a comparatively short price for the Derby, though many people still fancied that Rayon d'Or would prove the mainstay of the French stable.

The Epsom week began under the most unfavourable auspices, as heavy rain fell nearly all day, and this, coupled with a cold wind, made everyone thankful when the last race had been run. The programme was a good one, and large fields contested almost every event. Trappist cut up badly in the Craven Stakes, which fell to Alchemist, yet, strange to say, his victory did not cause any run upon his stable-companion, Sir Bevy's, for the great race. The luckless Ridotto (8 st. 2 lb.) started favourite for a handicap over the Derby course, but was caught in the last stride by Chippendale (6 st. 8 lb.), and beaten by a short head. The Woodcote Stakes brought out a field of thirteen, including two previous winners in Preston Pans and Maraschino. The latter was backed down to 2 to 1; but, after looking very dangerous at the Bell, seemed to find the course a little too long for him, and Preston Pans could never get on terms with Sabella. The winner is a beautiful filly by Blair Athol—Jousa, and was purchased by Mr. Beddington for 550 gs. at the last sale of the Stud Company's yearlings at Cobham. Hackthorpe (9 st.) showed his usual brilliant speed in the Egmont Plate, and it is a moot point whether he or Lollypop can claim to be "prince of the T.Y.C." at present.

We were happily favoured with a good deal of sun on Wednesday, and, though ominous clouds appeared at times, the threatened rain did not descend until those who patronised the road were well on their way home. We have neither inclination nor space to dwell on the familiar features of the journey to Epsom, but will go at once to the paddock, which filled rapidly as soon as Sign Manual had cantered off with the first race. On entering, we at once encountered the French trio, Prologue, Rayon d'Or, and Zut. The first named is just a neat little colt, nothing more, but we were sadly disappointed with Rayon d'Or. Certainly he is a big horse; but, when we have said that, there is little else to bring forward in his favour. He is very leggy, loosely made, and sadly deficient in muscle; in fact, he is an overgrown baby; and, though he may possibly develop into a good horse some day, it will not be this season. Zut appeared none the worse for his travels, and is a far more business-like customer; much smaller than "Reindeer," as the bookmakers will call him, but well put together, and with a good back and loins to send him up the hill in the last fierce struggle. Cadogan was the next can-

didate we inspected, and is unquestionably a very taking colt, very compact and with plenty of power, only lacking size to make him a model of a Derby horse. We were pleased with Marshall Scott, who has great length and is very blood-like, but a weak middle made us doubt his quite staying home. We have no hesitation in saying that Blue Blood was far away the best-looking horse among the twenty-three. A careful examination of him convinced us of two things—that he had not the smallest chance of figuring prominently in the Derby, and that if he stands training, which is a little doubtful, he is very likely to ultimately prove the best colt of his year. He is uncommonly like his half-brother, Doncaster, but, perhaps, a little bigger; yet, in spite of his size, he shows plenty of quality, and is a grand-looking horse in every way. He was, however, so manifestly short of work, that it seemed almost a pity to start him, though doubtless Webb had orders not to distress him needlessly. Sir Bevy's, though called a brown on the card, is in reality almost black; he is slightly deficient in size and length, but very powerful, and reminded us somewhat of Kisber, and Fordham, as he rode slowly round, with his coat over his silk jacket, seemed quite satisfied with his mount. Caxtonian is a thorough commoner, and we cannot understand his taking such a prominent place in the betting, and Visconti is by no means a grand one to look at. Falmouth appeared very fit, and Charibert is full of quality, but there is scarcely enough of him. Victor Chief is a flashy colt, taking at first sight, but one that scarcely bears a close examination. We must plead guilty to passing Palmbearer by with scarcely a glance, and Ruperra did not come into the paddock.

There were only two breaks away, and then they got off to a capital start. Charibert was the first away, but he was almost immediately headed by Protectionist; who made running from Marshall Scott and Blue Blood. As they raced up the hill Protectionist was still showing the way, but going through the furzes Caxtonian drew to the front, and Lord Anglesey's colt was attended at this point by Exeter and Palmbearer. At the top of the hill, about five furlongs from home, Palmbearer drew up to Caxtonian's quarters, and the pair came on in front of Charibert, Victor Chief, Cadogan, Falmouth, and Zut, while Sir Bevy's, who had been lying off, took a more prominent position as they came down the hill. Making the bend for home Caxtonian held a slight lead of Palmbearer, and the pair were closely pursued by Victor Chief, Visconti, and Charibert, with Cadogan and Sir Bevy's being next; but when fairly in the line for home Caxtonian was beaten, while Palmbearer had a slight lead, the north country horse being closely pursued by Victor Chief, Charibert, Visconti, Cadogan, and Sir Bevy's. Half way up the straight Victor Chief drew to the front; but he was almost immediately headed by Visconti, who came on in advance of Palmbearer, Victor Chief, and Sir Bevy's, to the hill. Here Victor Chief was beaten, and Palmbearer and Sir Bevy's drew up to Visconti, of whom Sir Bevy's came away from the half distance, and won easily by three quarters of a length; a length divided second and third; Victor Chief was fourth, Zut fifth, Falmouth sixth, Rayon d'Or, Cadogan, Marshall Scott, Exeter, Charibert, and Muley Edris next; the last lot being Whackum, Ruperra, Protectionist, and Nutbush, the last of all being Squirrel. Time, 3 min. 2 sec.

There seemed only one feeling after the race. It was not "Sir Bevy's has won," but "Fordham has won a Derby at last!" and never did a jockey receive such an ovation on returning to weigh in. He has not ridden for some weeks, owing to illness, and that fact, doubtless, made popular feeling more strong. Winners and losers seemed, for once, equally pleased; and the unblemished career of the best horseman of this or any age has at last received its crowning triumph.

The Cambridge University Eleven once more seem likely to carry all before them, and last week defeated a good team of the M.C.C. and Ground in a single innings, with 78 runs to spare. The club could do little or nothing against the bowling of Messrs. A. G. Steel and Morton, which was well backed up by some very brilliant fielding. The principal scorers for Cambridge were Messrs. A. G. Steel (52), Whitfield (34), R. S. Jones (41), and the Hon. Ivo Bligh (40). The M.C.C. deputed a miserably weak team to do battle against the Gentlemen of Ireland at Lord's last week, and, as a natural consequence, lost the match in a single innings, with 41 runs to spare. We must admit that this result was almost entirely due to the fine batting of Messrs. Trotter (77) and Hone (87) and the bowling of Mr. Exham, who took thirteen wickets, ten of them being clean bowled, for Mr. J. H. Nunn (not out, 29) was the only other Irishman who "came off" with the bat.

A billiard-match of 3000 up, on a championship table, which occupied three evenings in deciding, may fairly claim to take rank among six-day walking-races, as a feat of endurance; yet, though John Roberts and Joseph Bennett have just played one of the finest and most closely contested games ever seen, we cannot help thinking that 1000 up is quite enough for any match, more especially where a championship table is used. On the first night Roberts seemed likely to have matters all his own way, and caught Bennett, to whom he conceded a start of 200 points, almost immediately. This seemed to rouse the latter, and for the whole of the rest of the match they continued to pass and re-pass each other, until the game was called "2856 to 2847," Roberts having the lead. A good break of 55 took him well away again; but Bennett struggled in the most determined fashion, and was only beaten by twenty points. He has never shown finer form in his life; but is a most unlucky player, almost invariably getting the worse of a close struggle, Taylor having beaten him three times in succession by an absurdly small number of points. The best breaks in this most interesting match were:—Roberts: 79, 85 (seven "spots"), 62, 75, 63, 78, 59, 45 (fourteen "spots"), 91, 54, 49, 62, 89, and 55. Bennett: 66, 47, 70, 45, 112, 55, 68, and 64. A very fine table was specially erected for the match by Messrs. Thurston.

The action brought by the Emma Silver Mine Company against Messrs. Lewis and Son, of Liverpool, to recover damages upon the ground that the defendants had conspired with others to sell the mine to the plaintiffs for more than it was worth, concluded yesterday week in the Common Pleas Division. At a former trial the jury could not agree on certain points, but simply found that the defendants were promoters; and on the motion for making absolute a rule for a new trial, the Court now held that the verdict of the jury was right, that judgment should not be entered for the defendants, and that there should be no new trial.

Mr. David Plunket presided on Tuesday over the first sitting of the Select Committee appointed by the House of Commons to inquire into the provisions of the City of London School Bill. The object of the measure is to transfer the site of the City of London School from its present position in Honey-lane to the Thames Embankment. As at present situated, the school is confined to a space of 1000 square yards, and there is no playground, though there are 680 boys. It is proposed to expend £50,000 or £60,000 on the new buildings, and the area of the site will be seven times that of the present premises. Some evidence having been taken, the Committee adjourned.

ANTI-FAT

CAUTION.—BOND'S CRYSTAL PALACE
GOLD MEDAL MARKING INK (three Gold, five Silver, and other Medals for merit and superiority). Some chemists and stationers have extorted a profit from you. Genuine label. "Daughter of late John Bond." Works, 75, Southgate-road, N. No heating required. £100 reward on criminal conviction for forgery, misrepresentation, or colourable imitation.

NEW MUSIC.

THE CONNAUGHT LANCERS. On Irish Melodies. By CHARLES D'ALBERT. Illustrated with a Portrait of H.R.H. the Duke of Connaught. Price 2s. net. "The best Lancers we have heard for years."—Review. CHAPPELL and Co., 50, New Bond-street.

CHARLES D'ALBERT'S NOVELTIES.
 DRINK, PUPPY, DRINK! POLKA .. 2s. 6d. net
 CAN'T STOP! GALOP .. 2s. 6d. net
 AFGHANISTAN QUADRILLE .. 2s. 6d. net
 GANDAHAR WALTZ .. 2s. 6d. net
 CYPRUS POLKA .. 2s. 6d. net
 CONGRESS LANCERS .. 2s. 6d. net
 THE ENGAGED WALTZ .. 2s. 6d. net
 DISTANT SHORE WALTZ .. 2s. 6d. net
 SWEETHEARTS LANCERS .. 2s. 6d. net
 CLEOPATRA GALOP .. 2s. 6d. net
 THE LOVE-LETTER POLKA .. 2s. 6d. net
 THE FANFARE POLKA .. 1s. 6d. net
 CHAPPELL and Co., 50, New Bond-street.

WHYTE-MELVILLE'S HUNTING SONGS.
 THE GALLING SQUIRE. 2s. net.
 THE OLIVER THAT STANDS IN THE STALL AT THE TOP. 2s. net.
 DRINK, PUPPY, DRINK! 2s. net.
 CHAPPELL and Co., 50, New Bond-street.

ALFRED CELLIER'S NEW SONGS.
 OLD DREAMS. 2s. net.
 THE BARGEMAN. Words by E. Oxenford. Sung by Mr. Maybrick. 2s. net.
 CHAPPELL and Co., 50, New Bond-street.

FOR THE COLOURS. New Song by SIGNOR PINSUTI. Composed expressly for, and sung by, Mr. Barton McGuckin, with enormous success. Price 2s. net. CHAPPELL and Co., 50, New Bond-street.

SIGNOR PINSUTI'S NEW SONGS.
 SUMMER'S COME AGAIN. 2s. net.
 SAFE HOME AT LAST. 2s. net.
 CHAPPELL and Co., 50, New Bond-street.

SONGS after HANS ANDERSEN. Words by F. E. Weatherly. Music by J. L. MOLLOY.
 THE DUTSMAN. 2s. net.
 THE OLD STREET LAMP. 2s. net.
 PUNCHINELLO. 2s. net.
 THE LITTLE TIN SOLDIER. 2s. net.
 THE LITTLE MATCH GIRL. 2s. net.
 (Sung by Miss Mary Davies at the Ballad Concerts.)
 TWO LITTLE LIVES. 2s. net.
 CHAPPELL and Co., 50, New Bond-street.

PIANOFORTES for HIRE.—Broadwood, Erard, Collard, Chickering, and Chappell. PIANOFORTES may be had on HIRE at 50, New Bond-street.

CHAPPELL and CO.'S COTTAGE PIANOFORTES for HIRE, from 10s. 6d. per month.

CHAPPELL and CO.'S OBLIQUE PIANOFORTES for HIRE, from 28s. per month.

CHAPPELL and Co.'s GRAND PIANOFORTES on HIRE, from 31s. 6d. per month.

CHAPPELL and Co.'s PIANINOS, for Schools, Colleges, Boudoirs, or Yachts, from 15 to 55 guineas.

CHAPPELL and Co.'s PIANOFORTES for the Colonies and India, from 33 to 150 guineas.

CHAPPELL and Co.'s ALEXANDRE HARMONIUMS, for Church, Schools, or Drawing-Rooms, from 4 to 15 guineas; or, on the Three-Years' System, from 41s. 6d. per quarter.

CHAPPELL and CO.'S IMPROVED AMERICAN ORGANS, combining Pipes with Reeds, Manufactured by Clough and Warren, Detroit, U.S.A. The immense advantages these instruments possess over the Organs hitherto imported have induced Messrs. Chappell and Co. to undertake the sole Agency of this eminent Manufacturer. A large variety on view, from 25 to 150 guineas. Price-Lists on application to CHAPPELL and CO., 50, New Bond-street.

CLOUGH and WARREN'S favourite ORGAN, compass, 5-octave, ten stops, four sets of reeds of 24 octaves each, knee swell, elegant carved Canadian walnut case. Price 25 guineas. Illustrated Price-List free by post. Sole Agents, CHAPPELL and CO., 50, New Bond-street.

CHAPPELL and CO. have a large Selection of PIANOFORTES, by Broadwood, Collard, Erard, and Chickering for HIRE, on the Three-Years' System of Purchase.

JOSEPH WILLIAMS'S LIST of NEW and POPULAR MUSIC.

BABIOLE. Operette Villageoise. En 3 Actes. English Version by R. Reece, Esq. Music by LAURENT DE RILLE. "The Bouffes Parisiens have revived to-night, with much success, the charming 'Babiole,' by L. de Rille, a very charming composer."—Vide Times.

The following Arrangements now ready:—
 Entr'acte on Mendel. Piano Solo.
 Song. In sweet olden time. 4s.
 " A Robber Bold. 4s.
 " Though Hope would desert me. 4s.
 " Song of charms. 4s.
 Quadrilles, by Arban. 4s.
 Lancers, by Grenville. 4s.
 Polka, by Métra. 3s.

NEW SONGS Published by J. WILLIAMS.

THE LAST WORDS. In D, E, and F minor. Sung by Santley. Music by EMILY B. FARMER. 4s. Author of "Shall I Wear a White Rose?"

Happy Summer .. Planquette .. 3s.
 There's Magic Music .. Ditto .. 3s.
 My Sailor Love .. Louis Diehl .. 3s.
 Coming Home .. Millard .. 3s.
 Sweetheart Mine .. Grenville .. 3s.
 Faithful and True, in Cand D .. Levey .. 4s.
 Child's Letter to Heaven, in D and F .. Ditto .. 4s.

WEIST HILL'S GAVOTTE, for Piano-forte. New ready. Post-free, 2s. stamps. "A charming gavotte."—Times. "The pretty and graceful gavotte in D met with the usual compliment of an encore."—Telegraph. London: J. WILLIAMS, 24, Berners-street; and 123, Cheapside.

HENRY FARMER'S PIANOFORTE TUTOR, considerably Enlarged and Fingered by the Author. 100th Edition. 4s. "Decidedly the best and most useful instruction book we have seen."—Musical Review.

THE DIVERTING HISTORY OF JOHN GLITIN, showing how he went further than he intended, and came safe home again. Words by Cowper. Set to Music in the form of a Comic Cantata by GEORGE FOX. Price 2s. 6d. net.

SPECIAL NOTICE.—All communications respecting Performance, &c., of M. CHARLES LECOQ'S Last Opera, LA PETITE MADEMOISELLE, apply to JOSEPH WILLIAMS.

JOSEPH WILLIAMS, 24, Berners-street, W.; and 123, Cheapside, E.C.

P. J. SMITH AND SONS' IRON-STRUTTED PIANOS. "The best and most substantial instrument produced."—9, CONDUIT-STREET, REGENT-STREET, W.

BUTLER'S MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS. Violins, Concertinas, Harmoniums, Flutes, Clarionets, Flageolets, Guitars, Banjos, Accordions, Flutinas, Cornets, Eastons, Drums, and Musical Instruments of every description. Largest assortment in the Kingdom.—BUTLER'S Manufacturing, 22, Haymarket, London. Illustrated Catalogue post-free.

NEW MUSIC.

MADAME FAVART. By OFFENBACH.
 The following Songs are published separately:—
 The Novice. Sung by Miss St. John. In F and E flat. 2s. 6d. net.
 The Artless Thing. Sung by Miss St. John. In G and F .. 1s. 6d. net.
 The Pedlar's Song. Ditto .. 1s. 6d. net.
 An Old Woman's Dream. Ditto. In F and D minor. 2s. 6d. net.
 Dear Old Dad. Sung by Miss Violet Cameron .. 2s. 6d. net.
 The Two Eves. Sung by Mr. W. Mervin .. 3s. 6d. net.
 The Calendar of Bacchus. Sung by M. Marius .. 2s. 6d. net.
 Paft, Ditto .. 2s. 6d. net.
 The Lover's Comedy. Trio. Quartet size .. 1s. 6d. net.
 J. B. CRAMER and Co., 201, Regent-street, W.

MADAME FAVART. DANCE MUSIC.
 Quadrilles .. A. Vzentini .. 2s. net.
 Waltz .. Leon Rojters .. 2s. net.
 Polka .. E. Demarsat .. 2s. net.
 Lancers .. C. H. R. Marriott .. 2s. net.
 Polka Mazurka V. Buot .. 2s. net.
 J. B. CRAMER and Co., 201, Regent-street, W.

MADAME FAVART. By OFFENBACH.
 VOCAL SCORE .. 8s. 6d. net.
 PIANOFORTE SCORE (New Edition) 2s. 6d. net.
 J. B. CRAMER and Co., 201, Regent-street, W.

THE RESCUED COLOURS.—CAMPANA.
 Words by Mary Mark Lemon. A spirited Baritone Song. Compass from C up to E. Post-free, 2s. net.
 J. B. CRAMER and Co., 201, Regent-street, W.

IDOL OF MY DREAMS.—RAFF'S
 celebrated Cavatina transcribed and set to words by Charles Searle. Compass from C up to F. Post-free, 2s. net.
 J. B. CRAMER and Co., 201, Regent-street, W.

HONNEUR ET GLOIRE.—March Militaire
 by LILLIE ALBRECHT. A performed by the Band of the Royal Horse Guards at Marlborough House, &c. Post-free, 2s. net.—J. B. CRAMER and Co., 201, Regent-street, W.

VENETIAN BOAT SONG.
 BLUMENTHAL'S latest Popular Song. Written by Herman G. Merivale. Published in D and B flat, highest note G. Also published as a Duet, and sung by the Misses Robertson with the greatest success on all occasions. Each Edition 2s. net, post-free.—J. B. CRAMER and Co., 201, Regent-street, W.

CRAMER'S PIANETTES
 are of Three Kinds—
 The Vertical Pianette, Trichord Treble .. 25 to 34 guineas.
 Ditto, with Reverberating Brass Bridge .. 42 to 50 guineas.
 The Oblique, Trichord throughout .. 50 to 60 guineas.
 From the volume, purity, and charming quality of the tone, as well as the extreme susceptibility and durability of the mechanism, these unique Instruments are now in very general demand, and are to be had only of J. B. CRAMER and Co., 201, Regent-street, 46, Moorgate-street, London; 35, Church-street, Liverpool; and of the principal Music-sellers throughout the country.

THE MUSICAL TIMES for JUNE contains:—The Mendelssohn Family—Collection of Chants—The Great Composers: Mendelssohn—Cheap and Free Concerts—The Opera—The Richter Concert—Madame Viad-Louis, Crystal Palace, Bach Choir and Mr. H. Leslie's Concerts, &c.—Foreign and Country News, &c. Price 6d.; postage free, 4d. Annual subscription 4s., including postage.

THE MUSICAL TIMES for JUNE contains:—"Behold the Sun in Gold Descending." Part-song for S.A.T.B. By FLORENCE A. MARSHALL. Price, separately, 1d.

THE STORY OF MOZART'S REQUIEM.
 Carefully compiled from the best and most authentic sources. By WILLIAM POLE, F.R.S., Mus. Doc. Price 1s.

HERWARD.—A Dramatic Cantata, the libretto written by William Grist; the Music composed by EBENEZER PROUT. Price 4s.

THE LORD OF THE ISLES.—A Dramatic Cantata (founded on Sir Walter Scott's poem) by Frank Murray; the Music composed by HENRY GADSBY. Price 4s. London: NOVELLO, EWER, and Co., 1, Berners-street, W., and 80 and 81, Queen-street, E.C.

HEADS of SCHOOLS will find a splendid Selection of MUSIC (Vocal and Instrumental) classified in the New and Enlarged handsome Edition of the GREEN CATALOGUE, just issued (post-free). Please specify this particular Catalogue. London: ROBERT COCKS and Co., New Burlington-street.

EASY MUSIC for SCHOOLS. Arranged and Fingered for the Piano-forte. Andre's Blossoms of Opera (25 Numbers). 1s. each. Smallwood's (William) Little Buds (25 Numbers). 1s. each. Echoes of Home (25 favourite Airs). William Smallwood. 2s. 6d. each. Watson's (Michael) Little Fancies (25 Numbers). 1s. each. West's (G.F.) Rosebuds (12 favourite Airs). 1s. each. Early Flowerets (25 Airs). William Smallwood. 1s. each. Bell's's Bowdoin's (25 Numbers). 1s. each. Muller's Tunes for All Times (25 Numbers). 1s. each. The Pupil's New Daily Exercises. G.F. West. 4s. London: ROBERT COCKS and Co., New Burlington-street. All post-free at half price in stamps.

ECHOES FOR THE PIANOFORTE.
 Post-free at half price.
 Echoes of Lucerne. Brinley Richards. 4s.
 Echoes of Zurich. W. S. Rockstro. 4s.
 Echoes from the Green Isle. W. S. Rockstro. 4s.
 Echoes from the Highlands. W. S. Rockstro. 4s.
 Echoes from Killarney. Brinley Richards. 4s.
 London: ROBERT COCKS and Co.

I REMEMBER, I REMEMBER. New Song. The most beautiful Poem ever written, by the late Thomas Hood, with a most pathetic and appropriate setting by CIRO PINSUTI. Also, by the same Composer (FOR HEARTH AND HOME, new song, &c.) and SOFT STAR OF THE WEST, words by Mrs. Hemans, &c. All post-free at half price. London: ROBERT COCKS and Co., New Burlington-street.

J. B. VUILLAUME'S scarce and inimitable COPIES of the OLD-MASTERS' VIOLINS. A few remain in the hands of his sole Agents, ROBERT COCKS and Co., New Burlington-street, London.

DREAMING, New Song, by Madame BERGER-LASCELLES. Composer of "Listening." Post-free for 18 stamps of MILLS and Co., 150, New Bond-street.

BROADWOOD COTTAGE PIANO, in handsome Walnut wood Case.—Full compass COTTAGE PIANOFORTE, in excellent condition, by above esteemed Makers, at greatly reduced price for cash at OETZMANN'S, 27, Baker-street.

COLLARD and COLLARD'S BOUDOIR SHORT GRAND, seven octaves; a charming toned Short Iron Grand, nearly new, is for SALE, at a very low price for immediate cash, at OETZMANN'S, 27, Baker-street (exactly opposite Madame Tussaud's).

COLLARD and COLLARD PIANO, 45 gs., fullest compass of seven octaves.—Trichord COTTAGE PIANOFORTE in handsome Ebony and Gilt Case, fine, full, powerful tone. Cash only.

A.B.—Guaranteed to be a genuine instrument, manufactured by Messrs. Collard and Collard, of London, and new within three months.—OETZMANN'S, 27, Baker-street, Portman-square (exactly opposite Madame Tussaud's).

THE SUNBURY WALL DECORATION.
 FREDK. WALTON and CO. invite the Public to visit the Show-Rooms, 9, Berners-street, Oxford-street, London, where the decorations can be seen in various styles, as fixed. Wholesale only. Retail of all first-class Upholsterers and Decorators in the United Kingdom.

D. HULETT.—GASELIERS in CRYSTAL GLASS and ORMOLU or BRONZE. Medieval Fittings. A large stock always on view. Every article marked with plain figures.—Manufacture, 55 and 56, High Holborn.

NECESSARY AND IMPORTANT NOTICE.

PETER ROBINSON
 respectfully informs his Customers and the Public
THAT THE ONLY ADDRESS FOR HIS MOURNING WAREHOUSE
 is Nos. 256 to 262,
REGENT-STREET,
 where it has been
 Established many years.
 He will feel obliged by all
 Communications
 intended for the Mourning Warehouse
 being so directed,
 to prevent delay and disappointment
 to his Customers.

AT PETER ROBINSON'S FAMILY MOURNING WAREHOUSE, "REGENT-STREET."

THE BEST ENGLISH CRAPES ONLY ARE USED, which stand the wet and damp weather.

Widow's Dress, beautifully fitted, made complete, from .. £3 15 6
 Widow's Bonnet and Cap, made by French Milliners, from .. £1 10 0
 Widow's Mantle or Paletot, handsomely trimmed, from .. £3 3 0
 Dresses, Made Complete, for a Parent, Sister, or Brother, from .. £3 10 0
 Mantles and Paletots, handsomely trimmed, for ditto, from .. £2 13 6
 Bonnets, New Styles, made by French Milliners, from .. £0 13 8
 The BARODA CRAPE.—Economical Dresses made entirely of this new material, for Deep Mourning .. £2 19 6

Good-Fitting Dressmakers are sent to All Parts of England with a Full Assortment of Goods, and to take orders, immediately on receipt of Letter or Telegram.

WHICH MUST BE CLEARLY ADDRESSED—
REGENT-STREET, Nos. 256 to 262, otherwise they would not reach as desired.

BLACK SILKS
AT PETER ROBINSON'S of REGENT-STREET.

BLACK SILKS WERE NEVER SO CHEAP AS NOW.
 DEGOVE'S PURE LIGHT DYE BLACK SILK, made in Lyons expressly for this house for mourning wear, now 3s. 11d.; formerly 5s.

JAUBERT'S EXCELLENT WEAVING BLACK SILKS,
 No. 1 Quality, at 2s. 11d.
 No. 2 .. 3s. 6d.
 No. 3 .. 3s. 11d.
 No. 4 .. 4s. 6d.
 No. 5 .. 5s. 6d.
 No. 6 .. 6s. 6d.
 No. 7 .. Best 7s. 6d.
 Send for patterns for comparison.

BONNETS and CIE'S CELEBRATED BLACK SILKS, at 6s., 6s. 7s., 8s. 6d., and 10s. 6d. Exceptionally Cheap. Send for patterns for comparison.

BLACK SATINS, PLAIN and STRIPED, for trimming purposes, at 2s. 11d., 3s. 6d., and 4s. 6d.

BLACK BROCADED SILKS, at 3s. 6d., 4s. 6d., 5s. 6d., 6s. 6d., and 8s. 6d.

PRETTY GIBSAILLE SILKS, for Early Spring, in Stripes and Checks, at 2s. 6d., 2s. 11d., and 3s. 6d.

THE SURAH WASHING SILK, on Black Ground, with White Floral Designs at 3s. 6d. per yard.

DUCHESS SATIN—Remarkably Cheap. A very superior quality, at 10s. 9d.; usually sold at 13s. 9d. 24 inches wide.

For Patterns of any of the above, Address only as follows—
PETER ROBINSON, REGENT-STREET, Nos. 256 to 262; this being the ONLY Address.

SILK AND SATIN COSTUMES, Perfectly New Styles, at 44 guineas, at 64 guineas, at 84 guineas, at 104 guineas.

Made from Good Wearing Silks.
PETER ROBINSON'S, REGENT-STREET, Nos. 256 to 262 (the only Address).

NEW MANTLES.
 SPECIALITIES FOR YOUNG LADIES, A very pretty Mantle, for 25s. 6d., Trimmed with the new Waterfall Fringe.

NOVELTIES IN MILLINERY
 Remarkably pretty Bonnets, Hats, and Caps.

AT PETER ROBINSON'S, of "REGENT-STREET," The ONLY Address—Nos. 256 to 262.

WAUKENPHAST'S BOOTS for LADIES.
 Ladies' Glacé Kid Oxford Walking Shoes, 8s. 6d.
 Ladies' Court Shoes, in Patent Leather or Glacé Kid, 7s.
 Glacé Kid Lawn-Tennis Shoes.
 Ladies' All the Year Round Walking Boot for all seasons.
 60, Haymarket, London, S.W.

ROWLANDS' MACASSAR OIL for the HAIR contains no lead, mineral, or spirituous ingredients, which are so injurious to the hair and scalp. 3s. 6d., 7s., 10s. 6d., and 21s.

ROWLANDS' ODONTO whitens the teeth and prevents decay. 2s. 6d. Box. Buy no Odonto except Rowland's, the only genuine. Of Chemists, Perfumers, and Hairdressers.

PEARS' TRANSPARENT SOAP.—Pure, Fragrant, and Durable. The best for Toilet, Nursery, and Shaving. Free from excess of Alkali and Artificial Colouring. Sold everywhere.

MR. ERASMUS WILSON, F.R.S., writes in the "Journal of Cutaneous Medicine":—"PEARS' SOAP is an article of the nicest and most careful manufacture, and the most refreshing and agreeable of balms for the skin."

PEARS' TRANSPARENT SOAP.—A specialty for Sensitive Skin. Established nearly 100 years. Prevents redness, roughness, and chapping; its regular use ensures a clear complexion and a healthy skin. Sold everywhere.

DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD-LIVER OIL is sold only in capsuled IMPERIAL Half-Pints, 2s. 6d.; Quarts, 4s. 9d.; by all respectable Chemists and Druggists throughout the World.

SOLE CONSIGNERS, ANSAB, HARFORD, and CO., 77, STRAND, LONDON.

London: Printed and Published at the Office, 198, Strand, in the Parish of St. Clement Danes, in the County of Middlesex, by GEORGE O. LEIGHTON, 198, Strand, aforesaid.—SATURDAY, MAY 31, 1879.

ALFRED B. PEARCE, 39, Ludgate-hill, INVITES INSPECTION of all that is beautiful and in refined taste in the arts of design as applied to useful and ornamental CHINA and GLASS. His Stock, which is large and varied to repetition, includes:—
 Dinner Services for 12 persons (108 pieces) .. £1 15 0
 "Cottage" Dinner Services (50 pieces) .. 0 13 6
 Gilt China Dessert Services for 12 persons .. 0 17 0
 Gilt China Tea Services, 40 pieces, 12s.; 28 pieces, .. 0 8 0
 China Breakfast Sets, for 6 persons, 11s.; for 4 persons .. 6 7 9
 Toilet Services .. 3s. 6d., and 0 6 8
 White Stone Jugs, "The Grecian," set of three .. 0 1 3
 All really excellent patterns.
 Quart Decanters, plain, per pair, 4s. 6d.; cut, per pair 0 5 6
 Claret Decanters (with handle) .. each 0 4 0
 Plain light Claret Glasses, Burgundy shape, per doz. 0 6 0
 Wine Glasses, plain or cut, Ports and Sherries .. 0 1 9
 Engraved Wine Glasses .. do. 0 3 6
 Hook Glasses, ruby bowl, 6s. per doz.; green bowl .. 0 3 0
 Half-pint Cut Tumblers .. per doz. 0 3 6
 Plain light Fluted Glasses, new taper shape .. 0 8 0
 Other articles proportionately cheap.
 Descriptive Catalogue post-free.
 39, LUDGATE-HILL. Established 1780.

GARDNERS' EXHIBITION DINNER SERVICES, effective, inexpensive, in good taste, and unequalled in value. A few of the leading patterns are detailed. The Osborne, £3 5s. The Glangariff, £3 13s. 6d. The Eccles, £3 13s. 6d. The Bamboo, £4 4s. The Bramble, £4 14s. 6d. The Koolin, £4 14s. 6d. The Wild Rose, £5 5s. The Japanese Bamboo, £5 5s. The Humming Bird, £7 7s. The Silver, £7 7s. The Set, for Twelve Persons, complete with 15 per cent cash discount. Coloured Photographic Sheets (which must be returned) post-free on application.
GARDNERS', 453 and 454, West Strand, Charing-cross.

GARDNERS' TABLE GLASS SERVICES of the best Crystal, at the following unheard-of prices, Plain light stem, £3 5s. 6d.; elegantly engraved, £4 8s. 6d.; richly cut, £5 5s. the set for Twelve Persons complete, with 15 per cent cash discount. Illustrated Glass Catalogues post-free.
 453 and 454, West Strand, Charing-cross.

NOTICE.—SILVER and ELECTRO-PLATE.—ELKINGTON and CO., Manufacturing Silversmiths and Patentees of the Electro-Plate. Revised Illustrated Pattern-Book of New Designs in Table Plate of all kinds, and new qualities in Spoons and Forks, forwarded free by post on application. Testimonial Plate in Solid Silver, in great variety, always in stock; and Commemorative provided with Designs and Photographs to suit all occasions.
 Address—Elkington and Co., 22, Regent-street, London; or 42, Moorgate-street, City.

PARIS UNIVERSAL EXHIBITION, 1878.
THE ONLY "GRAND PRIX" FURNITURE, was awarded to JACKSON and GRAHAM, Oxford-street, London.

GRAND PRIZE (EHREN DIPLOM), Vienna, 1873. The sole Highest Award for English Furniture. MEDAL, for "Great Excellence of Design and Workmanship," London, 1862.

HORS CONCOURS, Paris, 1867. GOLD MEDAL OF HONOUR for "Improvements in English Furniture," Paris, 1855.

PRIZE MEDAL, Great Exhibition, London, 1851.

HEAL and SON'S ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE of BEDSTEADS, BEDDING, BED-ROOM FURNITURE, SENT FREE BY POST.

HEAL and SON, 195, 196, 197, 198, TOTTENHAM-COURT-ROAD, LONDON, W.

D. R. DE JONGH'S (KNIGHT OF THE LEGION OF HONOUR, KNIGHT OF THE ORDER OF LEOPOLD OF BELGIUM) LIGHT-BROWN

COD-LIVER OIL, proved by nearly thirty years' medical experience to be THE ONLY COD-LIVER OIL which produces the full curative effects in CONSUMPTION, DISEASES OF THE CHEST, THROAT AFFECTIONS, DEBILITY OF ADULTS, WEAKNESS OF CHILDREN, RICKETS, SCROFULOUS DISORDERS.

SELECT MEDICAL OPINIONS.
SIR G. DUNCAN GIBB, Bart., M.D., Physician to the Westminster Hospital.

"The value of Dr. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD-LIVER OIL as a therapeutic agent in a number of diseases, chiefly of an Exhaustive character, has been admitted by the world of medicine; but, in addition, I have found it a remedy of great power in the treatment of many Affections of the Throat and Larynx, especially in Consumption of the latter, where it will sustain life when everything else fails."

DR. PROSSER JAMES, Lecturer on Materia Medica, London Hospital.

"**DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD-LIVER OIL** contains the whole of the active ingredients of the remedy, and is easily digested. Hence its value, not only in Diseases of the Throat and Lungs, but in a great number of cases to which the Profession is extending its use."

LENNOX BROWNE, Esq., F.R.C.S.E., Senior Surgeon Central London Throat and Ear Hospital.

"The action of Dr. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD-LIVER OIL has proved, in my own experience, particularly valuable, not only in those diseases for which it was originally employed, but also in many cases of Weakness of the Singing and Speaking Voice, dependent on Bronchial or Laryngeal Irritation, and in all forms of Strumous Enlargement of Glands, and Discharges from the Ear."

JOSEPH J. POPE, Esq., M.R.C.S., Late Staff Surg., Army, Prof. of Hygiene, Birkbeck Institution.

"I found during my Indian experience that the worth and character of DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD-LIVER OIL remained unchanged by tropical heat or foreign climate, and it was, from its uniformity of character, particularly adapted for long-continued administration. The value of "hydro-carbons" in all debilitated states of the system is now becoming thoroughly recognised; and it is, without doubt, from the animal oils and fats, rather than from their vegetable substitutes, that we may hope to derive the surest benefit. The Oil of DE JONGH places in everyone's reach a reliable and valuable remedy, one that cannot be too widely recognised."

DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD-LIVER OIL is sold only in capsuled IMPERIAL Half-Pints, 2s. 6d.; Quarts, 4s. 9d.; by all respectable Chemists and Druggists throughout the World.

SOLE CONSIGNERS, ANSAB, HARFORD, and CO., 77, STRAND, LONDON.

London: Printed



BEACONSFIELD BUILDINGS, NEW MODEL DWELLINGS, STROUD-VALE, ISLINGTON.—SEE PAGE 519.

THE JAPANESE GOAT ANTELOPE AND MULE DEER.

Two interesting additions have recently been made to the series of ruminants in the Zoological Society's Gardens. These are specimens of the Japanese antelope and the mule deer, of which we give illustrations. Both these animals are new to the Society's collection, nor have they, it is believed, previously been exhibited in any of the Continental gardens.

The Japanese goat antelope (*Capricornus crispus*) is, as its name imports, a native of the Japanese Empire, where it is said to be very rare, being only found in the higher mountains of the interior of the islands of Nippon and Sikok. It was first described by Siebold in his well-known work "The Fauna Japonica," from two examples in the Leyden Museum. Siebold tells us that its Japanese native name is "nik," but he gives us scarcely any other details respecting this animal. For the unique specimen of this interesting antelope the

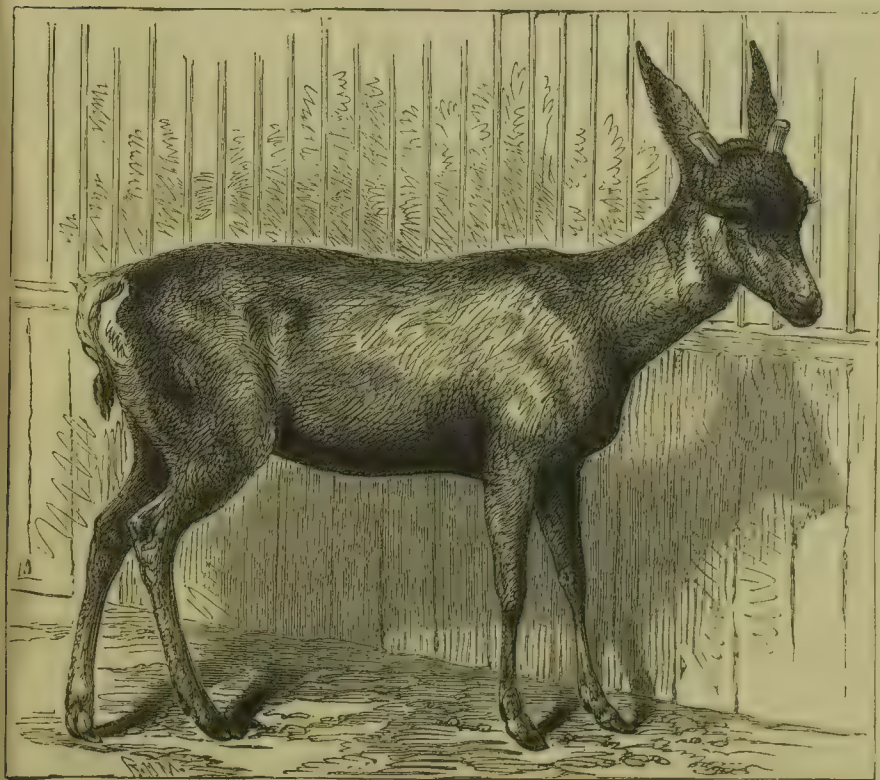
society are indebted to the kind exertions of their corresponding member, Mr. Harry Pryer, of Yokohama. It is a young male, with his horns growing, and has been placed in the sheep-sheds on the south side of the Zoological Society's Gardens.

The mule deer of North America, for which the Society are indebted to another correspondent, Dr. J. D. Caton, of Ottawa, in the State of Illinois, will be found in the deer-sheds near the Superintendent's office. This is likewise a young male animal with growing antlers, and is believed to be the first example of the species received in Europe. Although allied to the Virginian deer of North America, it is larger, and is remarkable for its long, broad, and thick ears, which are well covered with hair on both sides. This peculiar feature has caused it to be known by the name of the "mule deer," while it is the *Cervus macrotis* of naturalists.

The mule deer was first discovered by Lewis and Clark, on the Missouri river, during their expedition to the Rocky Mountains in 1804. From the Missouri it extends across the Rocky

Mountains to the Pacific coast. In his excellent work on the Antelopes and Deer of America, Dr. Caton gives us the following account of its present range:—

"The original range of this deer has not been very much restricted since he was first discovered, though he has been driven back from the Missouri river, and has deserted other limited localities, where the miners or settlers have driven him away. West of the Rocky Mountains this deer is met with almost everywhere, though much more abundantly in some places than others. In the coast range of Northern California they are almost entirely replaced by the Columbia black-tailed deer, while in the coast range of Southern California scarcely any other deer is met with. In the whole of Oregon, in Washington territory, and in British Columbia this deer is met with, though much less abundant than the true black-tailed deer, or even the Virginian deer. This deer occupies about 30 deg. of latitude from Cape St. Lucas on the south to British Columbia on the north."



MULE DEER.



JAPANESE GOAT ANTELOPE.

RECENT ARRIVALS AT THE ZOOLOGICAL SOCIETY'S GARDENS.



ILLUSTRATED NEWS:

A SKETCH OF THE RISE AND PROGRESS OF PICTORIAL JOURNALISM.

(Continued from page 494.)

The celebrated *Grub Street Journal* now comes upon the scene; and we find it not only surpassing its contemporaries in wit and satire, but it also comes out as an illustrated paper. In No. 43, for Oct. 29, 1730, a whole page is occupied with woodcuts of the arms of the City companies, which are reprinted about the time of Lord Mayor's Day in succeeding years. In No. 48 there is a very well-executed copper-plate portrait, presumably of the Lord Mayor of London. As it is printed on the same page with type (involving two printings), and the journal was sold for twopence, it shows some enterprise for the year 1730. On the front page of No. 95, for Oct. 28, 1731, there are very rude woodcuts of the Lord Mayor's procession, surrounded by the arms of the City companies before referred to. No. 147 has a curious copper plate at the head of an article entitled "The Art and Mystery of Printing Emblematically Displayed." The engraving represents human figures with animals' heads at work in a printing office. An ass is setting up the types, a pig is using the inking-balls, a horse is acting as pressman, a sheep is arranging the printed sheets, while a two-faced man and a many-horned devil are watching them all. This, like the portrait of the Lord Mayor, is printed on the same page with the type, with no printing at the back of the engraving. The article is a satirical conversation between certain printers' devils, and is continued in the next number, where the engraving is also reproduced. The *Grub Street Journal* is the first example I have met with of a newspaper employing the expensive process of copper-plate engraving for illustrations, and printing the plate in the body of its pages. It was probably thought to be too costly, for we find the conductors recurring to the almost extinct art of wood engraving. In the number for Oct. 25, 1733, there is a coarsely-executed woodcut heading a satirical allegory entitled "The Art of Trimming Emblematically Displayed."

The *Daily Post* of March 29, 1740, is interesting as being an early example of a daily paper attempting to illustrate current events. The *Daily Post* consisted of a single leaf, the size of the *Illustrated London News*, and, like the latter, the page was divided into three columns. In the number referred to there is a long account of Admiral Vernon's attack on Porto Bello, illustrated with a woodcut, which the writer says will give the reader a clearer idea of the position of the town, castle, and ships engaged. The narrative is introduced by the editor in these words:—"The following is a letter from a gentleman on board the Burford at Porto Bello to his friend at Newcastle, which, as it contains a more particular account of Admiral Vernon's glorious achievement at that place than any yet published here, we thought we could not in justice to the Bravery of our English Officers and Sailors, refuse it a Place in our Paper."



ADMIRAL VERNON'S ATTACK ON PORTO BELLO. From "The Daily Post," 1740.

- A The Iron Castle on the North side of the Mouth of the Harbour with 100 Guns.
- B The Castle Gloria, with 120 Guns, on the South side of the Harbour, and a Mile from the Iron Castle.
- C The Fort of Hieronymo, with 20 Guns.
- D The Town of Porto Bello lying along the Extremity of the Harbour.
- E The station of the Spanish Ships.
- F The Hampton-Courts place of Action, Commodore Brown.
- G The Norwich's ditto, Cap. Herbert.
- H The Worcester's ditto, Cap. Main.
- I The Admiral's Ship, the Burford.

"On the afternoon of the 21st about two o'clock we came up with Porto Bello Harbour, where the Spaniards had hoisted upon the Iron Castle the Flag of Defiance; and, as we were told by themselves afterwards, they wished earnestly for our attempting to come in, as believing they could sink us all immediately, but said they feared we were only making a second Bastimento Expedition, and would not give them the pleasure of engaging us." Then follows a long and circumstantial account of the conflict. "Notwithstanding they had discharged very few Guns for some Minutes before we came up; yet as if they had resolved to summon up all their Courage against the Flag, they welcomed us with a terrible Volley, which being at so short a Distance, took Place with almost every Shot. One struck away the Stern of our Barge; another broke a large Gun upon our upper Deck; a third went thro' our Foretop-Mast; and a fourth, passing thro' the Arming within two Inches of our Main-Mast, broke down the barricado of our Quarter-Deck, very near the Admiral, and killed three Men in a Moment, wounding five others which stood by them. This look'd as if we should have bloody work, but was far from discouraging our brave Fellows." The Spaniards being driven from their guns, the English landed:—"One man set himself close under an Embosser, whilst another climbed upon his Shoulders and enter'd under the Mouth of a great Gun. This so dismay'd the Spaniards that they threw down their

Arms and fled to the Top of the Castle; from whence scaling backwards we could see them run into the woods by hundreds and fly for their lives." The place being taken, the writer gives a minute account of the damage done and the booty taken. He says:—"We have also had the good luck to find about 10,000 Dollars belonging to the King of Spain, which I had the Pleasure of being present at the searching for, when we found it in the Customhouse," &c.

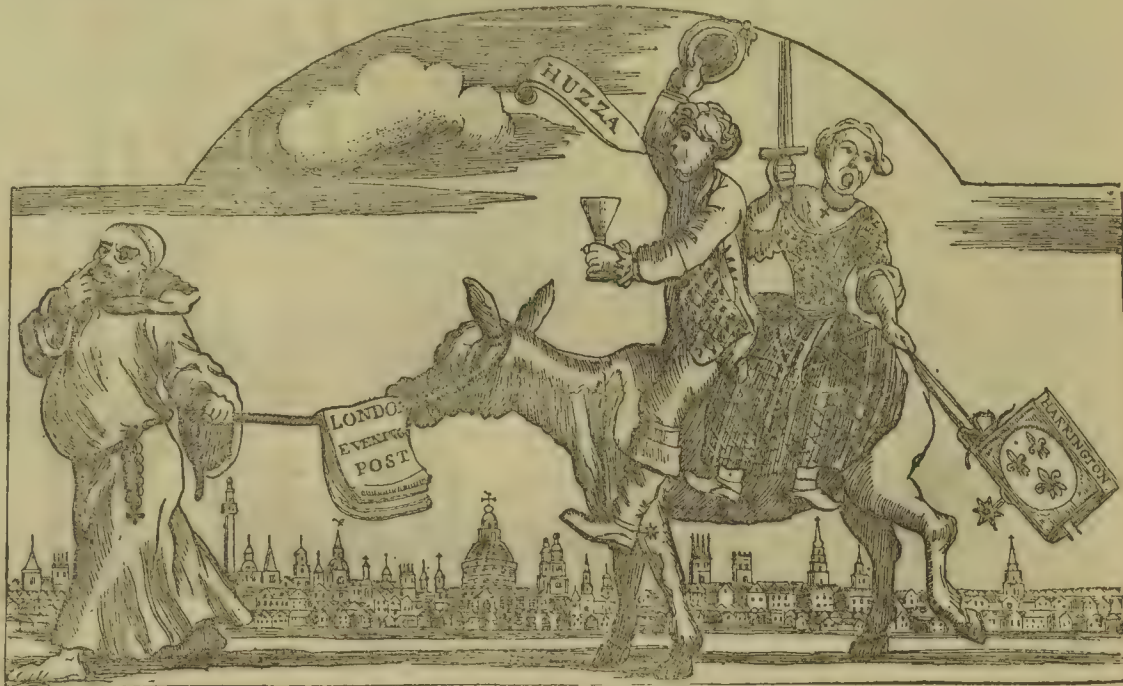
The writer of the above account signs himself Wm. Richardson, and gives the explanations to the letters on the woodcut, a facsimile of which is engraved.

To account for the enthusiasm with which Admiral Vernon's victory at Porto Bello was received we must remember that the nation had previously been wrought up to a high state of fever about Spain, and the declaration of war had been received in the most jubilant manner. We can therefore understand that the conductors of the *Daily Post*, infected by the popular fervour, would gladly seize the opportunity of producing in their pages the drawing and description by an eye-witness of this naval victory. This early example of illustrated news, though it has nothing pictorial about it, is extremely interesting, showing as it does the tendency of newspapers, in times of excitement, to call on the artist's pencil to aid the writer's pen. It was in reference to this war that Walpole said, when the bells were ringing joyfully, "They may ring the bells now, but they will soon be wringing their hands."

To the preceding example of a daily paper attempting to

illustrate current events I will add an instance of a penny paper doing a similar thing at about the same period. The *Penny London Post*, or, *The Morning Advertiser*, was a paper published three times a week, and in the number for Jan. 9, 1748-9, there is given "A view of the Public Fireworks to be exhibited on occasion of the General Peace concluded at Aix La Chapelle the 7th Day of October 1748." The engraving is little more than a diagram, and accompanies a description of the arrangements made for the occasion, amongst which there was to be a band of a hundred musicians to play before the fireworks began, "the Musick for which" says the *Penny London Post*, "is to be composed by Mr. Handel."

We are accustomed to think of the immortal author of "Tom Jones" as a novelist only. Henry Fielding was, however, also a journalist, a pamphleteer, and a justice of the peace for Middlesex and Westminster. Amidst his other labours he found time to edit the "Jacobite's Journal," a paper started to support the House of Hanover after the Rebellion of 1745. It was a sheet of four pages, published every Saturday, and the first twelve numbers were adorned with a woodcut heading which has been attributed to Hogarth. This heading was discontinued after the twelfth number, and in number 13 there is an elaborate article, replete with sarcastic humour, explaining the reasons for its discontinuance. The "Jacobite's Journal" purported to be edited by "John Trotter-Plaid Esq.," and was essentially satirical in its tone. In the second number there is the following reference to the engraved heading:—



HEADING OF "THE JACOBITES' JOURNAL," 1747.

"As my Wife appears in her Plaid on Ass-back behind me at the Head of this Paper, it will not I hope be imagined that I have brought her abroad only to take the Air, without assigning to her any share in this undertaking."

"The *Mystery of Jacobitism* doth not, like that of *Free Masonry* exclude the Female World; for tho' all Jacobites are not, as some wicked Whigs have represented us, *old women*, yet women we have in great Numbers among us, who are as learned in the knowledge of our Mysteries, and as active in the celebration of our Rites, as any of the Male Species; and many of these are so far from deserving the name of *old*, that their age scarce yet entitles them to the name of *women*."

As I before stated, the heading is left out after the twelfth number. Whether it had sufficiently served its purpose as a caricature of the Jacobite party, and was no longer needed, or whether it really took up too much room, as stated by the editor, its discontinuance was made the occasion of publishing a leading article, part of which I am tempted to transcribe as an excellent specimen of Fielding's satire.

"There is scarcely anything more provoking than to be totally misunderstood, and by that means to have our compliments received as Affronts, and our Panegyrick converted into Satire."

"It cannot therefore be wondered at, if I am not well pleased with that gross misunderstanding of the Emblematical Frontispiece so long prefixed to my Paper, which hath generally prevailed, and which, among other good Reasons, hath at length induced me to displace it for the future. By this Error of the Public, a Contrivance of mine (the expense of much labourious thinking) to do Honour to the Jacobite Party, hath been represented as the Means of vilifying and degrading it."

"But, seriously, could the Art of Man have carried the Glory of Jacobitism higher than it was carried in this print, where a Jacobite of either Sex was seen clothed in Mystery, and riding on one of the most honourable Beasts in the Universe, while Popery servilely attends, leading it by the Halter, and France and the Republican Party are dragged after Heels. Is not here depicted that notable and mysterious Union of French Interest, Popery, Jacobitism, and Republicanism; by a Coalition of all which Parties this Nation is to be redeemed from the deplorable State of Slavery, under which it at present labours?"

"It would be endless to enumerate all the Mistakes and ridiculous Conceits entertained on this occasion. Some have imagined we intended to insinuate that the Protestant Jacobites were led by the Nose by Popery, and spurr'd on by France and the Republicans; whereas nothing can be more certain in Fact, than that Popery and France, and the Republicans, have ever been the mere Dupes and Fools of the said Jacobites."

"Many have endeavoured to discover Resemblances to real Persons in the figures there exhibited. By the Popish Priest, it hath been said we design to represent the old Chevalier; and by the Figures on the Ass, the young Chevalier his Son and the famous Jenny Cameron."

"Others have found out Likenesses of less Importance, and several Squires and Country Gentlemen of *Staffordshire* and other Counties, who never travel beyond the limits of a Fox chase, have been supposed to ride, once a week, Post all over the Kingdom in this Paper."

"But the most egregious Errors have been com-

mitted in Misconstructions concerning the Ass. Several ingenious and witty Printers of News Papers have very facetiously taken occasion to call the Author himself an Ass; supposing probably, that as Scripture informs us an Ass once spoke, so certain Descendants of the same Family might write, which Faith, perhaps something within their own Experience, might sufficiently encourage them to receive."

"To mention no more of these absurd Conjectures, I must here inform my Reader, that by the Body of the Ass we intend to figure the whole Body of Jacobitical Doctrine."

There follows much more in the same strain, after which other reasons are adduced for the discontinuance of the heading:—"The Ass and his Retinue do indeed take up too much room, and must oblige us either to suppress Part of our Lucubrations, or some of those material articles of News which we weekly transcribe from others; or lastly those pieces of Intelligence called Advertisements, which tho' not always most entertaining to our Reader, do afford very agreeable Entertainment to ourselves."

"A second and a very strong Motive with us, is to lend all the Assistance in our Power to a very worthy and willing, tho' weak Brother, the learned and facetious Novelist, Mr. *Carte*; whose great Romance, tho' in our Court of Criticism, where we shall always act impartially, we have been obliged like other Judges, to condemn, contrary to our own Inclinations, to be grubb'd, we shall always privately esteem as a work calculated solely for the use of our Party. As we have therefore, to our great Concern, received very credible Information that the said work begins already to be considered only as a Heap of Waste Paper, we have thought proper to lend our Frontispiece to our good Brother, in order that it may be prefixed to the future Volumes of that great Work, advising him to omit the words *London Evening Post*, and to insert *English History* in their stead. This will not fail of greatly recommending his Performance to our Party, who never willingly read anything but what an Ass may at least be supposed to have bray'd."

"I could wish, moreover, that the learned Novelist would take our Advice in another Instance, and for the future deal



PERSPECTIVE VIEW OF FORT FOURAS, AS IT APPEARED IN THE SHIPS FROM THE CHARENTE. From "Owen's Weekly Chronicle," 1753

forth his excellent work in weekly Portions or Numbers; I do not mean in such a Form as the real History of England is now publishing by Mr. Waller; but in the same manner with those true and delectable Histories of *Argalus* and *Parthenia*, *Guy*, *Earl of Warwick*, the *Seven Champions*, &c., in which Form, at the price of 1d. each, when embellished by our Frontispiece, I make no doubt of assuring him as universal a Sale as the inimitable Adventures of *Robinson Crusoe* formerly had throughout this Kingdom."

The "Mr. Carte" to whom Fielding proposed to lend his "Frontispiece" was Thomas Carte, the historian, who had just brought out the first volume of his History of England, in which he showed such decided Jacobite predilections that his work was ruined in consequence. He professed to be acquainted with the case of a person who had been cured of the King's Evil by the Pretender, then an exile in France, and this so disgusted many of the subscribers to his book that they withdrew their names and abandoned the author and his work together. He however brought out two more volumes, and a fourth was published after his death. It was probably in allusion to this story of the Pretender curing the King's Evil that Fielding speaks of Carte as "the learned and facetious novelist;" and doubtless the "great Romance" referred to was intended for his history of England. Fielding and Carte both died in the same year, 1754.

During the next ten years I have found no illustrations in the newspapers of that period. In 1758 there was a newspaper published entitled "Owen's Weekly Chronicle, or Universal Journal," a sheet of eight pages, size of the Athenæum, price two-pence halfpenny. About this time the English Government, in carrying on the war against France, dispatched several expeditions to the French coast, none of which redounded much to the credit of the British arms. One of these expeditions was against Rochfort, and it turned out a failure, which caused much dissatisfaction. "Owen's Weekly Chronicle" for June 3, 1758, published a long article on the subject, illustrated with a woodcut view of Fort Fouras. The writer concludes, with true newspaper vehemence, in the following words:—"Where is the glory of the British name? Where are the terrors that used to accompany our fleets and armies? Let it not be said the treasures of the country are poured forth in vain by an united and willing people; that our enemies are become invulnerable; and every blow our Ministers meditate impracticable. The Duke of Marlborough and Lord George Sackville are gone with Lord Anson and Sir Edward Hawke upon the present grand expedition; and we hope their courage and experience will revive the sinking honour of their country; and show that France is both vulnerable and impotent when the power of Britain is properly exerted." Unfortunately, the sinking honour of the country was not much revived by the "grand expedition" here referred to; for, after an ineffectual attempt on St. Maloes, the Duke of Marlborough embarked in such haste that he left his teaspoons behind him; and these were afterwards sent home in a cart-ship by the Duke d'Aiguillon in polite contempt. I have copied the woodcut above referred to, which is entitled "A Perspective view of Fort Fouras as it appeared in the ships from the Charente," and the following description is given of it:—"Fouras was the tower of an old parish church, which, soon after the foundation of Rochfort, in 1688, Louis XIV. purchased of the proprietors to make a Tour de Garde, for repeating signals from the Isles of Oleron and Aix up to Rochfort, which is one of its present uses. A fort and garrison being established in the isle of Aix, Fouras was found to be the nearest and most secure communication in all weathers with that island; so that in process of time barracks and lodgments were built therein, and it was fortified to the sea by a strait curtain."

For the view of Fort Fouras *Owen's Weekly Chronicle* must have been indebted to someone on board one of the British ships. Naval and military officers in all parts of the world are among the most valued correspondents of the modern illustrated newspaper; and it is interesting to notice that so long ago as the taking of Porto Bello and the attack on Rochfort there were men engaged in those expeditions whose spirit and intelligence prompted them to supply the newspapers of the day with sketches and information. The view of Fort Fouras is the earliest attempt I have seen in a newspaper to give a pictorial representation of a place in connection with news.

Wood engraving was the only cheap method of illustration within the reach of newspapers, but the art barely existed at this time. The few woodcuts published in newspapers were not only coarsely and rudely executed, but sometimes the efforts of the illustrator did not get beyond a rough plan or map, and even this, as I have before remarked, was not always engraved. In further confirmation of this statement I may refer to *Lloyd's Evening Post* of April 17, 1765, where one of the pages is taken up with a plan representing the trial of a Peer in Westminster Hall. This is done entirely with lines, type, and printer's ornaments. Although there is no account given of this trial in *Lloyd's Evening Post*, the plan must have referred to the case of Lord Byron, who was tried in Westminster Hall for the murder of Mr. Chaworth, April 16 and 17, 1765.

(To be continued.)

BEACONSFIELD BUILDINGS, ISLINGTON.

The Victoria Dwellings Association, with limited liability, established to provide healthy and comfortable dwellings for the labouring classes, have constructed and let a portion of their new buildings in Stroud-vale, Islington, near the Metropolitan Cattle Market. On Saturday last, the Right Hon. R. Assheton Cross, Secretary of State for the Home Department, laid the foundation-stone of an additional block of these buildings, which are henceforth named after the Prime Minister, the Earl of Beaconsfield, who in June, 1877, opened those previously completed at Battersea. We give an illustration of these Beaconsfield Buildings, which have been erected from the designs of the architect to the Victoria Dwellings Association, Mr. Charles Barry, President of the Royal Institute of British Architects. The two blocks already finished and occupied by tenants suffice to accommodate 1100 persons, and that which is now begun will provide for 900 more. Messrs. Thomas and Charles Lucas are contractors for the buildings.

The proceedings on Saturday were of some general interest. Among the company assembled to meet the Secretary of State were the Earl and Countess of Stradbroke, Earl Stanhope, the Earl of Belmore, Lord and Lady Brabazon, Lady Stella Rous, Mr. Walter, M.P., Sir George Elliot, Bart., Mr. Herbert Praed, M.P., Sir Henry Hunt, C.B., Canon Barry, Lieutenant-General Scott, Colonel the Hon. F. Bridgman, Mr. C. T. Ritchie, M.P., the Hon. L. Petre, the Rev. D. Wilson (Vicar of Islington), and Messrs. Thomas Lucas, Charles Lucas, and Charles Barry.

Mr. J. Walter, M.P., opened the proceedings by explaining that the object of the promoters, in imitation of the example set by such philanthropists as the late Mr. Peabody, was to afford facilities for the convenience and comfort of the working-class population in town, and at the same time to diminish the rate of mortality, which in some localities of the metropolis had reached the high figure of between forty and fifty per thousand.

The Right Hon. R. A. Cross, who was cheered on coming forward, said he wished to address a few words on the subject of artisans' dwellings to the public at large, who had not hitherto, perhaps, shown so much interest as they ought in it. Firstly, if there was one thing more than another upon which their happiness depended, it was in having a cheerful home, and he felt sure that the more a man spent in securing that object the richer and happier he would be. It was very easy, under the Act of Parliament which had been passed, to clear the ground of the dens and rookeries in which so many poor people had been condemned to live, but suitable buildings could not be erected in their place without sufficient capital. He did not wish capitalists to come forward and supply this as an act of charity, but if they chose to put money into good concerns such as the present they would get reasonable interest for it and confer a vast benefit upon their fellow-creatures. In the matter of metropolitan improvements he would urge the public not to be too impatient. The miseries arising out of overcrowded dwellings having been the growth of centuries, such an extensive work could not be performed in a short space of time. He had been told that the Act of 1875 had not borne such fruits as were expected from it, but he emphatically denied the assertion. A vast amount of money had been spent by the Metropolitan Board of Works and the City of London in clearing the ground, and now certain public companies were taking up the matter. He sincerely hoped that within the next two or three years they would find every vacant plot covered with houses like those which stood before them. The principle of those associations ought to be not to let the premises at so low a rate as to make it an act of charity, for that would be an improper course to pursue towards the class whom they were intended to benefit; but they should be let at such a rental as would provide investors with a moderate gain. He hoped that the outcome of that meeting would be to interest those who had the power and opportunity to assist in this great work, for he believed that nothing would have so much effect in curing the evils arising from dissipation, idleness, and vice generally, as putting it in the power of working men to provide cheerful homes for their families. It was for this reason that he wished all such undertakings "Godspeed," and he hoped before he died to see a great change in this respect in London and other large towns.

Mr. Cross then laid the stone with the customary formalities, and named the whole group of dwellings the "Beaconsfield Buildings." A vote of thanks to him, proposed by Lord Stradbroke and seconded by Lord Stanhope, was unanimously adopted. In reply, he said that the reason why the buildings opened at Battersea two years back had not been so completely successful as those at Islington was because of the toll for crossing the bridge. But the toll had disappeared that day, and artisans would now have free access to them.

The band of the Royal Caledonian Asylum played at intervals, and after the ceremony the visitors inspected the dwellings.

ROYAL INSTITUTION LECTURES.

INTELLECTUAL MOVEMENT IN GERMANY (1648-1766).

Professor Karl Hillebrand, in beginning his second lecture on Monday, the 19th inst., described the prosperous condition of Germany early in the sixteenth century as fully equal to that of Italy and France. Under the rule of Charles V. its political and intellectual progress declined; but there still remained the tradition of a German state and religion. This Ferdinand II. undertook to destroy; and, although he was the conqueror, yet his object was attained too well. German development was checked for two centuries by the Thirty Years' War (1618-1648), which produced material, social, moral, and intellectual desolation. In proof of this, the Professor gave many painful details. Selfish despotism, with servility, prodigality, vanity, luxury, and coarseness, prevailed in the upper classes; venality and nepotism in official life; pauperism and mendicancy among the lower classes; ignorance and immorality everywhere. Germany became merely a "geographical expression," governed alternately by France and Austria. Religion also had nearly disappeared, and Catholic proselytism flourished. The revival from this state of things was reserved to Prussia; and by her rulers the unification of Germany has been gradually effected. The work, begun by the great Elector, was carried on by his successors, especially by Frederick II. These Monarchs were economical, honest, and industrious despots, enforcing strict discipline, yet permitting great political and religious liberty. Frederick himself was at heart a true German, with a French education. In his work of renovation he was greatly aided by Protestantism. Sound theology revived at Halle, and rationalism was expelled. In the first burst of intellectual life imitation prevailed. Classical literature was ardently studied, and a German Parnassus was set up at Leipzig. An English school arose at Zurich, and Milton and other great authors were enthusiastically studied and translated. A humble, modest, national literature then began to appear, preparing for the great intellectual warriors who were to free the German mind from the foreign yoke of narrow tradition.

STUDY OF HISTORY.

Mr. J. R. Seeley, Professor of Modern History at Cambridge, in the first of a course of four lectures, entitled "Suggestions to Students and Readers of History," given on Tuesday, the 20th inst., specially discussed two opposite theories respecting the subject—the first, that history can be made as interesting as a romance; the second, that it can be reduced to a science. After noticing Scott's historical romances, in which fiction was made to appear like truth, he commented on the injurious effects produced on the public taste by brilliant writers, such as Macaulay, who endeavoured to make history appear like fiction, at once epic and dramatic. The narrative must be flowing and easy, the plot interesting, the characters well marked, and gaps in the story skilfully filled up by the imagination. This the Professor termed "literary magic." Profound writers like Grote were judged by the learned; but for real modern history the public was not sufficiently educated; it preferred the acceptance of results to the process of exercising the judgment on the facts presented to it. History is the servant of truth, and the persons and events she deals with are much more prosaic and conventional than is generally supposed. In the scientific method, chiefly propounded by Buckle, political affairs are very much set aside. Reasoning from a huge collection of facts, man is specially regarded in his relation to the physical world, by the laws of which he is said to be greatly ruled or influenced in his character and conduct. After discussing this theory, the Professor sketched the plan of another sort of history which should deal with a nation, not merely as a governed community, but should embrace all its aspects, moral, social, ecclesiastical, literary, and industrial; all equally important, and none insignificant. History should be so written as to become the foundation of a thorough political education, much needed at the present time.

CHEMICAL DISSOCIATION.

Professor Dewar, F.R.S., in his fourth lecture, given on Thursday, the 22nd inst., resumed his illustrations of the "critical

point" of temperature of a body, the limit between the fluid and liquid states. Among these, he showed that mixed vapours (such as carbonic acid and ether), although apparently one homogeneous fluid, the result of liquefaction, may be shown to be composed of two kinds of matter by observing the "critical point" of the carbonic acid. He also referred to a diagram representing in curves the "critical points" of a great many bodies, the result of twenty years' work by Regnault. He then proceeded to illustrate the chemical decomposition or dissociation of the elements of a body by heat under pressure, which, if one of the elements be gaseous, goes on till the liberated gas or vapour attain a certain tension, at which it stops. If the temperature be then raised, decomposition again goes on to a higher tension; but if the temperature be lowered, recomposition takes place, till the tension of the remaining gas corresponds to the lower temperature. After showing how Faraday obtained ammonia (which he liquefied) from ammonia salts of the chlorides of calcium and silver by lowering the pressure, Professor Dewar obtained ammonia rapidly by applying heat at 10 deg. centigrade to the latter compounds. The ammonia was reabsorbed when the salts were cooled. The phenomena of dissociation were also exhibited by heating Iceland spar (a carbonate of lime) in porcelain tubes, and by bicarbonate of potash. Gay-Lussac, it was stated, produced lime at a comparatively low temperature by passing steam over chalk in a closed vessel; the carbonic acid gas, being rapidly absorbed, kept the pressure below that at which the chalk was a stable compound. Justice Grove's experiment, showing that water can be decomposed at a lower temperature than that at which it can be formed, was explained to be a true case of dissociation; and some water was resolved into its elementary gases, oxygen and hydrogen, by contact with heated platinum.

MULTIPLE TELEGRAPHY.

Mr. W. H. Preece, of the Telegraph Department of the General Post Office, at the evening meeting on Friday, the 23rd inst., gave a discourse on Multiple Telegraphy. The following are the leading points, which were fully elucidated by diagrams and experiments. The principle of interference, so important in light and sound, occurs also in electrical phenomena. Currents superimposed on currents strengthen, weaken, or neutralise each other, and these effects are employed to produce duplex and quadruplex telegraphy. There is no crossing or passing of currents in the same sense that two trains cross or pass each other; but the neutralisation of two currents, by destroying the balance between the two halves of each current, causes signals to be recorded. Currents divide in the inverse proportion to the resistance opposed to their passage. If a current have two paths of equal resistance, the strength of current in each half will be exactly the same; and if these two halves go round an electro-magnet in opposite directions, there will be no magnetism, because the one current neutralises the effect of the other; but if either current be weakened, the other will act and produce magnetism. Now in "duplex telegraphy," the current has two such paths, the one through the real line, the other through an artificial line, exactly similar to the real line in every respect. When the home station works to the distant station its own instrument is not affected, because the currents are neutralised; but if the line currents are affected by interference through both stations working simultaneously, the artificial line currents predominate and make signals, just as if they came from the distant station; hence "duplex telegraphy." There are 320 duplex circuits (42,000 miles of wire) in England; and all the most important cables in the world are now so worked. Currents of electricity differ in direction and strength, and they can be reversed or strengthened. If we have a relay responsive only to reversal, and another responsive only to increments of strength, we have "duplex telegraphy," by which two messages may be sent in the same direction in the same time; and the combination of duplex and duplex working constitutes "quadruplex telegraphy." All these processes were shown in operation by means of a wire connected with the Central Telegraph Station. Four messages were sent at the same time, and answers received. In the Library Mr. E. A. Cowper exhibited in action his Writing Telegraph, which enables the operator to write rapidly, in the ordinary characters, at a distant station, just as if he were present there himself.

SWIFT IN HIMSELF.

Professor Henry Morley gave the first of a course of three lectures on Swift on Saturday last, the 24th inst. He began by quoting Wordsworth's words:—

Here might I pause and bend in reverence
To Nature, and the power of human minds;
To men, as they are men, within themselves,

as strictly applicable to the problems in Swift's life; the only key to which appeared to him to be the perpetual disquiet produced by the consciousness of coming insanity, and which doubtless led to his practice of reading every birthday the third chapter of the Book of Job, in which the patriarch curses his day. Swift's family belonged to Yorkshire; one branch went to Ireland in the reign of Elizabeth; and some of his immediate relatives were eccentric, and some became insane. Jonathan's early life was clouded. He was born Nov. 30, 1667, several months after his father's death; was early separated from his mother; and, by his uncle's help, was educated at Kilkenny, and at Trinity College, Dublin. His mother's relationship to Sir William Temple led to his becoming private secretary to the retired statesman in 1689, at whose house the poet met Esther Johnson, a delicate child, seven years old, whose education he helped, and whom he afterwards so deeply loved and named Stella. He declined a clerkship offered him by Temple, being determined to enter the Church, for which he had studied hard. He was ordained in 1695; was Prebendary of Kilroot for a year; was chaplain to Lord Berkeley in 1699, and in 1700 became Vicar of Larracor. He was a genuine High Churchman; did his duty thoroughly, and would have become a Bishop if he had not written "The Tale of a Tub." On becoming Dean of St. Patrick's, in 1713, he privately married Esther Johnson (who had resided, with a companion, for some years near him), on condition that the union should be platonic, probably because of his fear of insanity. He suffered much embarrassment and vexation through the unsought love of Esther Van Homrigh (termed Vanessa), with whom he was not sufficiently candid. Stella, when questioned as to her position by Vanessa, retired from Swift's neighbourhood, to his great annoyance. The three thus became intensely miserable. Vanessa died in 1723 and Stella in 1726. These melancholy facts have been much misinterpreted.

Professor Dewar will give a discourse on Spectroscopic Investigation on Friday next, June 6.

A meeting convened by the Mayor was held yesterday week in the Townhall, Halifax, to consider the best means of raising a memorial to the late Mr. John Crossley. It was decided that the memorial should take the shape of a further endowment of the Crossley Orphan Home or a statue, as the subscribers may prefer. Mr. Appleyard promised £1000 for the former object, if £19,000 can first be raised.



THE WILSON HALL, MELBOURNE UNIVERSITY, AUSTRALIA.—SEE PAGE 522.

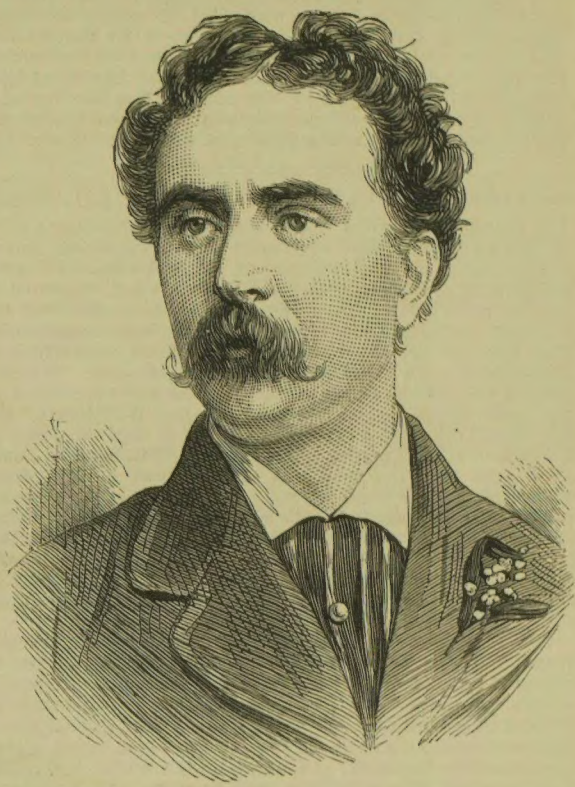
OFFICERS KILLED IN THE ZULU WAR.
SEE NEXT PAGE.



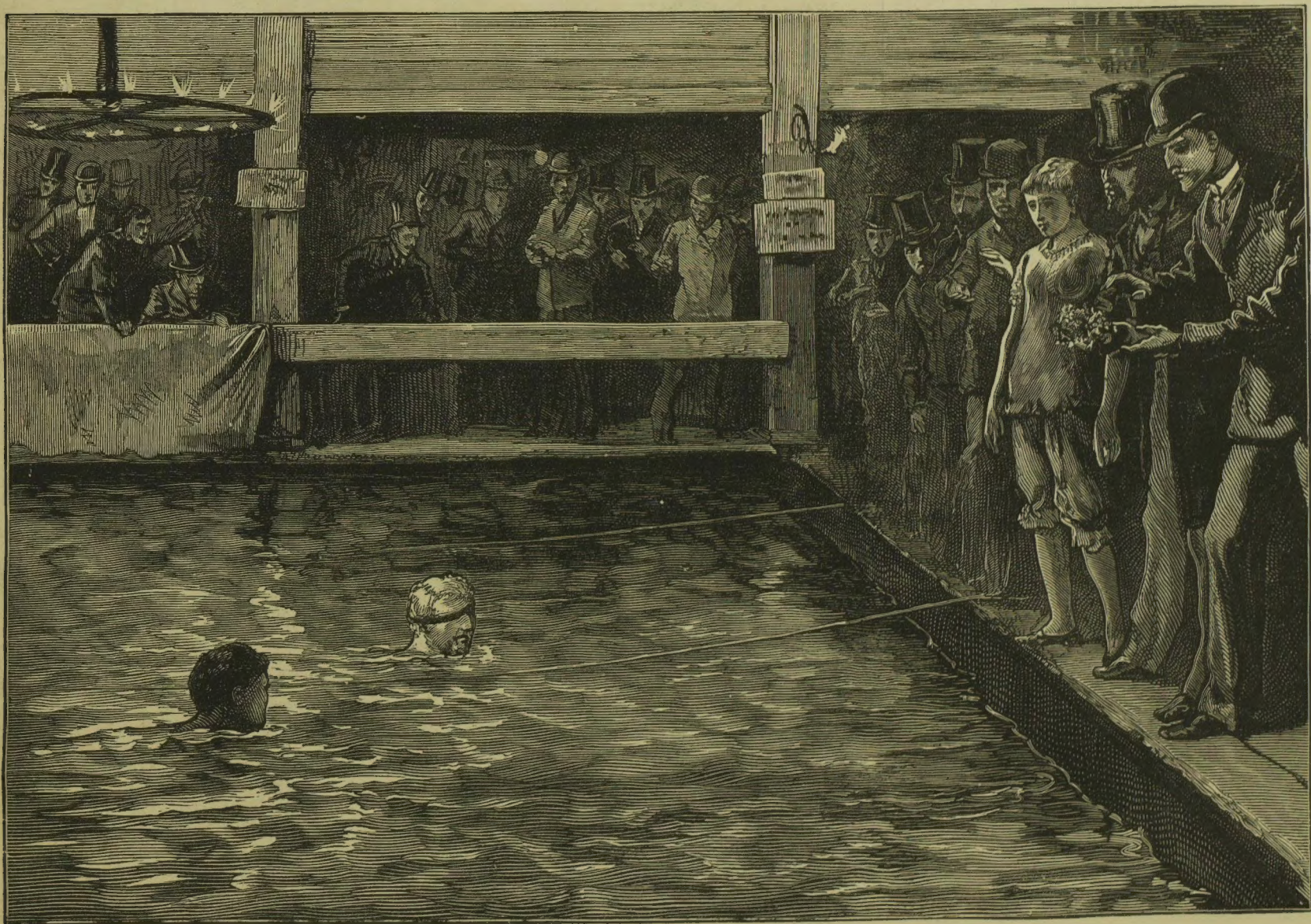
CAPTAIN G. WILLIAMS, FRONTIER LIGHT HORSE.



CAPTAIN D. B. MORIARTY, 80TH REGIMENT.



LIEUTENANT J. POOL, TRANSVAAL BORDER HORSE.



THE SIX-DAYS' SWIMMING-MATCH IN LAMBETH BATHS.—SEE NEXT PAGE.

THE WILSON HALL, MELBOURNE UNIVERSITY.

The building, of which a view is presented in our Illustration, is the gift of Sir Samuel Wilson, a wealthy Australian colonist, and a member of the Upper House of Parliament of Victoria, to the Melbourne University. It is now in course of erection, and will, when completed, supply a want much felt at the University, in the use of a suitable apartment for great academical ceremonies. The design of the hall is Gothic, and is in keeping with the style of the main building of the University, with which it will be connected by a corridor. The walls are externally of freestone, and internally of a beautiful variety of stone similar to the Caen stone of France. The roof is an open timber one of elaborate design. The length of the hall internally is 140 ft., with 47 ft. of width; the height of the roof is 87 ft. The plans were drawn by Messrs. Reed and Barnes, architects to the University; and the contract for the work was let at £36,707. This liberal gift has been highly appreciated by the people of Victoria, and has been hailed as a proof that the fact is becoming acknowledged, that wealth has its duties of public beneficence, as well as its rights.

OFFICERS KILLED IN THE ZULU WAR.

The portraits of Colonel Weatherley, late commanding a troop of Border Horse raised by himself in the Transvaal, and of Captain the Hon. Ronald Campbell, of the Coldstream Guards, on the staff of Brigadier-General Evelyn Wood, appeared in our last publication. They were killed in the conflict with the Zulus of Umbelini's following on the Inhlobane mountain, on March 28, the day before the Zulus made their great attack on Brigadier Wood's fortified camp at Kambula-hill. We now present the portraits of two other officers who were killed in the same action—namely, Captain George Williams, of the 6th West York Militia, who was serving in this campaign as Lieutenant of the Frontier Light Horse; and Lieutenant James Pool, who held the first post of that rank under Colonel Weatherley in his corps of volunteer cavalry. The circumstances of their lamented death have partly been related in our former notices of the affair of March 28; but a private letter from Captain H. Vaughan, R.A., written next day, addressed to Mr. Morgan Williams, of Aberpennwern, Neath, brother of the deceased Captain George Williams, gives the following account of it:—

"An expedition started on the 27th, consisting of the Frontier Light Horse and two other volunteer corps of mounted men, with a few artillery and a number of friendly Kaffirs, altogether one thousand men, under command of Colonel Redvers Buller, V.C. Another column started about six hours later, under Colonel Russell, the whole being under the immediate command of Colonel Evelyn Wood, V.C., C.B. The object of this expedition was to storm the Inhlobane mountain, a great Zulu stronghold, where they had collected all their cattle. I send a rough sketch of the place. Colonel Buller, with his men, had to go round to the back of the mountain coming up from Zululand, as this was the only accessible place for mounted men. On the side nearest the camp Colonel Russell had to go up and meet Colonel Buller on the top. On his arrival at a certain height it was found he could not go up the slope to the top, as it was full of immense boulders and stones, and there was a wall built across by the Kaffirs. Some of his men got up on foot, but came down again. Meanwhile Colonel Buller had reached the place he was to go up, and sent Lieutenant George Williams's troop to hold a small hillock on the left, to keep the fire down and cover his advance. The place was in the shape of a horseshoe, and there was a ridge running up the centre. The whole of this horseshoe space was filled with Kaffirs, under the cover of rocks, firing away. Colonel Buller and his force, by keeping on the left side of the ridge, were protected from the fire coming from the right of the horseshoe; but there was the fire from the left-hand side to be put down. So Lieutenant George Williams and his men were told off; and, while he was in the act of placing them, a bullet that nearly struck Colonel Buller hit Lieutenant George Williams in the head and knocked him over. His death must have been instantaneous; he could not have suffered any pain. His body for the time was left where it was; but afterwards Captain Barton, of the Coldstream Guards, with twenty-five men, went down to the spot, tied the body on a spare horse, and was coming back to camp, when they fell in with a large force of Kaffirs and were dispersed. Captain Barton was killed. Colonel Buller's force had by this time reached the top, captured the cattle, and were coming back again when they encountered an immense number of the enemy, who came up the same way as they did, and there was a regular scramble to get down to where Colonel Russell should have been at the time. The place, however, was quite impracticable for horses. How any got down was a mystery, with the horses plunging madly, while the Kaffirs were shooting and assegaiing the poor fellows. It was a disastrous day."

Another officer of the same surname, Lieutenant Charles Ellis Williams, of the 58th Regiment, was killed in this day's fighting on the Inhlobane Mountain. Lieutenant James Pool, who shared the fate of his superior officer, Colonel Weatherley, was a brother of Mr. John Pool, of Blenheim-street, Newcastle-on-Tyne, and had many friends in the North of England. Eleven officers fell in this unlucky business, and there were some remarkable escapes. The bravery and generous self-devotion of Major W. Knox Leet, of the 13th Light Infantry, in saving the lives of his comrades in the retreat, did not pass unnoticed. Brigadier-General Wood has recommended him for the Victoria Cross. The following letter from Lieutenant Metcalfe Smith, of the Frontier Light Horse, relates this praiseworthy exploit:—

"Kambula Camp, March 31.

"I am most anxious to bring to notice that, in the retreat from the Inhlobane Mountain on the 28th inst., Major Leet, of the 13th Light Infantry, who was quite a stranger to me, saved my life, with almost the certainty of losing his own life by doing so. We were going along the top of the mountain, pursued by the Zulus, when Major Leet said to Colonel Buller that the best way to get the men down was by the right side; and the Colonel said it was, and called out so to the men. However, everyone but Major Leet, myself, and one other man, kept on to the front of the mountain; while we began to descend the on right side. Major Leet and the other man were on horseback, but I was on foot, my horse having been shot. When we had got down a little way, a great many Zulus rushed after us, and were catching us up very quickly. The side of the mountain was dreadfully steep and rugged, and there was no pathway at all. They were firing and throwing their assegais at us while they rushed upon us. The third man, whose name is unknown to me, was killed about halfway down. While I was running by myself and trying to get away from the Zulus, who were rapidly catching me up, I turned round and shot one with my revolver. I was then quite exhausted and out of breath, and intended to sit down and give up all chance of saving my life, as the Zulus were within a few yards of me; but Major Leet

persisted in waiting for me, and called to me to catch hold of the pack-saddle he was riding, which I did. Major Leet then, finding that I could not keep beside the horse, I was so done up and the hill so steep and rugged, insisted, though I told him it was of no use, on stopping and dragging me up behind him on the horse, which was also greatly exhausted. By the greatest good luck, he escaped from the bullets and assegais of the Zulus and got near the Colonel's men, coming down the end of the mountain. Had it not been for Major Leet, nothing could have saved me, and I owe him the deepest gratitude, which I shall feel as long as I live."

The writer of the above letter, Lieutenant A. Metcalfe Smith, belongs to the 5th West York Militia, but is serving, like the late Captain George Williams, as a volunteer, with the rank of Lieutenant in the Colonial Corps of Light Horse. The unfortunate comrade of whom he speaks as having followed himself and Major Leet down the right side of the mountain, but who was overtaken by the Zulus and killed, was Lieutenant Duncombe, of Wood's Irregulars, but likewise of the Yorkshire Militia.

Colonel Redvers Buller, in his official despatch concerning the action of March 28, says:—"The Zulus pursued us in force, and with so many dismounted men we experienced great difficulty in descending the mountain, and but for the exertions of a few our retreat would have been a rout; as it was we got down with a loss of those men who were too badly wounded to be kept on horses. As specially distinguishing themselves in the retreat, I wish to mention Commandant Raaff, Transvaal Rangers, and Captain Gardner, my staff officer, both of whom were also conspicuous in the assault in the morning. Major Leet, 13th Light Infantry, as well as Captain Darcy, Frontier Light Horse, although himself dismounted, rallied the men, saving the lives of many footmen—Lieutenants Blaine and Smith, Frontier Light Horse; Lieutenant Wilson, Baker's Horse; Captain Loraine White and Adjutant Brecher, Wood's Irregulars; Sergeants Crampton and Ellis, Troopers Landsill, Whitecross, Duffy, Pietersen, Hewitt, and Vinnicombe, Frontier Light Horse."

Major William Knox Leet entered the Army, as an Ensign of the 13th Light Infantry, during the war with Russia in 1854 or 1855; he served as Adjutant of that regiment during the Indian Mutiny War, in which he was actively engaged, and was frequently mentioned in despatches. He was promoted to the rank of Captain in November, 1864, became Musketry Instructor of his regiment, and subsequently served on the staff in that capacity during several years, till he was appointed, in July, 1872, Deputy-Assistant-Adjutant-General of the Cork Military District. He held that appointment five years, and was then promoted to the brevet rank of Major, and joined his regiment in South Africa, under the command of Colonel Redvers Buller, V.C., C.B. His brother is Captain H. Knox Leet, of the Royal Navy. We are glad to observe that Major Leet's behaviour is to have its due recognition by the award of the Victoria Cross.

The disaster of March 12 on the Intombi River, four miles from Luneburg on the Transvaal frontier, where a detachment of the 80th Regiment, under Captain D. B. Moriarty, were surprised in their camp, and nearly sixty were killed out of a hundred, will not have been forgotten by our readers. The portrait of Captain Moriarty is given in this week's paper. He was forty years of age.

The portrait of Captain Moriarty is from a photograph by Mr. Abel Lewis, of Douglas, Isle of Man; that of Lieutenant Pool by Messrs. W. and D. Downey; and that of Captain George Williams by Messrs. Elliott and Fry, London.

IRRIGATION AND WATER TRANSIT IN INDIA.

(To the Editor of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.)

May 27, 1879.

Sir,—The Indian plot thickens; and a fire is lighted which, God be thanked, all the efforts of all the world will not be able to put out. I do not allude to the Poona fires—sad witness of our broken promises to the indebted ryots of the Deccan, when these rose up, four years ago, against the oppression of the money lenders. God forbid. We are now going to redeem our promises, to fulfil our responsibilities to India. We English have to learn a new language to India. Her day is come. The true friends of India have not only convinced the House of Commons, they have convinced the Government also. But Government ought not to have wanted convincing. They ought to have known it all before, and taken measures to meet and remedy the evils which they now so fairly admit. At last they have spoken out the truth.

But to our business. It is little known that in 1877-8 above four millions of acres less than the ordinary were cultivated, or about 20 per cent, in Madras. Agricultural prospects are now there improving, owing to the late good rains.

One more instance of life saved by irrigation during the famine. One more instance of returns from irrigation works, not only during the famine, and I have done.

1. Kistna, Trichinopoly, Tanjore, and Tinnevely are composed of irrigated and non-irrigated Taluqs. In the irrigated Taluqs the trial Census was taken, and these areas showed, as was to be expected, an increase of population, aggregating about 8 per cent in five years. But the dry parts of the districts suffered severely from famine, as may be seen from their death-rates registered. [The registered deaths in Madras Presidency may be estimated at about one half of the actual deaths in ordinary years, and considerably less than that in famine years]. Thus:—

Non-Irrigated Taluqs of	Death Ratios.	
	1877.	Average of Five Years.
Trichinopoly	55.6	19.7
Kistna	25.2	16.9
Tinnevely	40.4	18.9
Tanjore	37.4	23.3
Mean death rates	39.7	19.7

2. Lord Napier and Ettrick, formerly Governor of Madras, draws attention particularly to "the Srivaikuntham Anicut (weir) in Tinnevely, as a representative delta work on a small scale." At present it only gives 3.65 per cent of net revenue; and people cry, It hardly pays. But see how shortsighted is this cry. It is, on the contrary, "an example of the profits which may be expected from irrigation works of a very simple character in the present times under present prices. The work is to irrigate about 32,000 acres in an ancient irrigation district on either bank of one of the venerable old Indian rivers, Tambrapani, used from time immemorial as a bread-winner. Acres, 30,000 under cultivation; outlay up to April, 1878, 9,19,947 rupees. But there are improvements contemplated. We may assume that the whole work will be perfected and completed within eleven lakhs: perhaps for little more than ten. But let us be liberal. Add to this sum a round sum on account of interest due for money borrowed and unprofitable for eight years, in whole or in part, during the construction—say (£10,000) one lakh. Total outlay from loan funds £120,000 (twelve lakhs). Proportion of revenue attributable to irrigation, 106,297 rupees; knock off 6297 rupees

for expense of management, repairs, &c.; net revenue or return for an outlay of twelve lakhs, one lakh, or between 8 and 9 per cent. But there are still about 2000 acres to be brought under water. It may be fairly affirmed that, in round numbers, the return on capital expended will be 9 per cent. But the capital is borrowed at 4½ per cent; 4½ are therefore available to extinguish the capital debt."

When this is done "the Srivaikuntham Anicut will therefore pay the Government of India a net increase of revenue of £10,000 a year for ever, besides all the indirect revenue accruing on the secured prosperity of the people living on and cultivating 32,000 acres of wet land. There will be very little charge for repairs and no risk of injury, the work being so familiar and simple."*

The moral to be drawn from this is plain. But the day is come when many a new and old moral has to be drawn for India by us English at home—at least by those of us who are neither hard-hearted nor selfish. May we be guided aright.

FLORENCE NIGHTINGALE.

I have a stupid mistake to correct in my last week's letter. The pie is only a twelfth of an anna. This makes a difference in calculating the cost of carriage, for the "say even six pie per ton per mile" is equivalent to only a half anna—nominally three farthings of our money. Twelve pie go to the anna.

THE SIX DAYS' SWIMMING-MATCH.

The swimming-match at the Lambeth Baths, fourteen hours a day, from Monday morning till Saturday night, through all last week, terminated in another victory of Captain Webb. His competitors at starting were Fearn, Beckwith, Taylor, and Rowbotham; but the last of these retired after swimming ten miles, and Taylor also had enough of it with twenty-six. Each man was allowed to leave the water at his own discretion for a brief repose at any hour of the day, and to get whatever refreshment he chose. Miss Beckwith, a sister of one of the competitors in the race, herself a celebrated performer, sometimes joined the swimming in the afternoon. Many spectators were present from day to day, and the contest was eagerly watched by admirers of this noble exercise. After the Wednesday, Captain Webb and Fearn being far in advance of the others, the interest of the affair resolved itself pretty much into a match between these two. Nevertheless, on Saturday morning, between nine and ten o'clock, Beckwith was the first to take the water, and, though rather lame in his left leg, went off at a brisk pace. This he kept up for twenty-six minutes, and then rested. Fearn soon after this made his appearance, and half an hour later Webb followed his example. The latter, as usual, adopted his easy breast style; and, although he indulged in a rest of three quarters of an hour, he completed his seventieth mile at eighteen minutes past three in the afternoon, Fearn being about eleven miles behind. The progress made throughout the evening was rather slow. Webb, however, persevered on his way, and at eleven minutes past ten was pronounced the winner, with a record of 74 miles; Fearn was second, with 62 miles 30 lengths; Beckwith third, 42 miles 12 lengths; and Taylor, 26 miles 8 lengths. We give an Illustration of the scene in the Lambeth Baths.

OBITUARY.

SIR CHARLES F. R. RUSHOUT, BART.

Sir Charles Fitzgerald Rushout Rushout, third Baronet, of Sezincote, Gloucestershire, died at his seat, near Moreton-in-the-Marsh, on the 25th inst. He was born July 13, 1840, was educated at Eton, and entered the Royal Horse Guards (Blue) in 1860. He succeeded his father, Sir Charles Rushout (who had changed his name from Cockerell), in 1869; and married, in 1865, Marie Alice Wentworth, only child of David Pennant, Esq., by whom he leaves a son, now Sir Charles Hamilton Rushout, fourth Baronet, born in 1868, and two daughters.

MR. STORY-MASKELYNE.

Anthony Mervin Reeve Story-Maskelyne, Esq., F.R.S., J.P. and D.L., of Basset Down, near Swindon, in the county of Wilts, and of Glanwysk, in Devynock, in the county of Brecon, died at his seat, Basset Down, on the 15th inst., in his eighty-ninth year. He was born at Hinton Martel, in the county of Dorset, of which parish his father, the Rev. William Story, was Rector. He was educated at Wadham College, Oxford, where, in Michaelmas Term, 1810, he graduated B.A. with honours as double first in classics and mathematics. He was called to the Bar in 1816, but he did not follow up that profession, preferring a life of literary leisure on his country estates. Mr. Story-Maskelyne was descended from an ancient family, which flourished at Know, in the parish of Kirk Andrews-on-Esk, in Cumberland. In 1819 he married the daughter and heiress of Dr. Nevil Maskelyne, of Purton and of Basset Down, Astronomer Royal, and in 1845 he assumed the surname of Maskelyne in addition to his patronymic of Story. Mr. Story-Maskelyne died in 1858. The issue of this marriage are six children, of whom the eldest is Mr. Nevil Story Maskelyne, F.R.S., Professor of Mineralogy at the University of Oxford, M.A. and hon. Fellow of Wadham College, Oxford, and J.P. and D.L. for the county of Brecon.

GENERAL ROBERT ALEXANDER.

General Robert Alexander, late Madras Army, died on the 16th inst. at Marloes-road, South Kensington, in his eighty-first year. In 1810 he entered the Royal Navy, and during the succeeding eight years saw much active service on the French and Spanish Coasts and in the Mediterranean, and in 1819 obtained his Lieutenant's Commission in the Army. He attained the rank of General in 1870.

MR. R. A. OGILVIE.

Robert Annesley Ogilvie, Esq., C.B., late Surveyor-General H.M. Customs, died on the 16th inst. He was born in 1807, received his education at Eton, and entered the Customs service in 1828. His intimate knowledge of commercial matters was largely availed of by successive Governments, which he represented at conferences in various parts of Europe; and he was

* For full particulars see "Annual Progress Report," Public Works Department, Madras Presidency, 1878, and No. 561, Revenue Department, Madras, dated April 9, 1878.

appointed Surveyor-General of Customs in 1863. He retired from that office in 1876.

MR. G. SANDARS.

George Sandars, Esq., of Beechwood, Tunbridge Wells, J.P. and D.L., formerly M.P. for Wakefield, died recently, in his seventy-fourth year. He was son of Samuel Sandars, Esq., of Gainsborough, by Jane, his wife, daughter of John Marshall, Esq., and sat in Parliament from Wakefield from 1847 to 1857. Mr. Sandars was twice married—firstly, in 1829, to Mary, daughter of George Neden, Esq., of Ardwick, Manchester; and secondly, in 1849, to Arabella, daughter of John Walker, Esq.

MR. E. B. FARNHAM.

Edward Basil Farnham, Esq., of Quorndon House, Loughborough, late M.P., died recently, in his eightieth year. He was the only son of Edward Farnham, Esq., of Quorndon House, by Harriet, his wife, youngest daughter and coheir of the Rev. Dr. Rhudde, Rector of East Bergholt, Suffolk, Chaplain in Ordinary to George III., and belonged to a family for centuries seated in Leicestershire. He was formerly Major in the Leicester Yeomanry, was High Sheriff of the County in 1870, and represented the northern division in Parliament from 1837 to 1859. Mr. Farnham married, July 2, 1851, Gertrude Emily, second daughter of Sir William Cradock Hartopp, Bart., of Four Oaks Park, Warwickshire, and leaves three sons.

The deaths have also been announced of—

William Froude, F.R.S., distinguished for his great knowledge of applied mathematics, on the 4th inst., at Simon's Town.

William Ford Hulton, Esq., of Hulton, in the county of Lancaster, on the 18th inst. He was the representative of a very eminent Lancashire family.

Samuel Charles Whitbread, Esq., of Southill Park, Bedford, at the age of eighty-two years. He was M.P. for Middlesex from 1820 to 1830; and his son, Mr. Samuel Whitbread, is one of the present members for Bedford.

The Ven. Archdeacon Aitchison, at Edinburgh, aged seventy-seven. The Archdeacon was the youngest son of the late Mr. William Aitchison, of Drummore, Midlothian, and last surviving brother of the late General Sir John Aitchison.

James Grant, Esq., author and journalist, and for many years editor of the *Morning Advertiser*, on the 23rd inst., aged seventy-seven. His most popular works were "Random Recollections of the Houses of Lords and Commons," "The Great Metropolis," "The Bench and the Bar," and "The Newspaper Press."

Major-General Edward Lascelles Denny, on the 14th inst., at Tavistock-road, Westbourne Park, formerly of the Bengal Staff Corps and the 11th Regiment Bengal Native Infantry. He entered the Army in 1838, served through the Sutlej campaign, including the battle of Ferozeshah, for which he had a medal, and became Major-General in 1870.

William Hans Sloane Stanley, Esq., of Paultons, Hants, High Sheriff in 1860. He was eldest son of the late William Sloane Stanley, Esq., of Paultons, M.P., by the Lady Gertrude Howard, daughter of Frederick, fifth Earl of Carlisle, and was married, in 1834, to Norah, second daughter of General Joseph Gubbins, and sister of Elizabeth Catherine, Duchess of St. Albans.

Sir Alexander Taylor, M.D., F.R.S. He was born about the year 1790, received his medical education in London and at the University of Edinburgh, and in 1835 was appointed staff surgeon to the English auxiliary force proceeding to Spain. He was the author of "The Curative Influence of the Climate of Pau and of the Mineral Waters of the Pyrénées on Disease," and for the influence which this work had in developing the resources of that locality he was knighted in 1865, at the instance of the late Emperor of the French.

A telegram from Adelaide announces the death, on the 15th inst., of Mr. George Fife Angus, well known for nearly forty years in the City of London as a merchant and a ship-owner, and equally well known for his connection with the colonisation of South Australia. Mr. Angus was born at Newcastle-on-Tyne on May 1, 1789, and identified himself during the early years of his life with several religious and philanthropic institutions, more particularly the establishment of Sunday-schools and sailors' societies. He also originated the National and Provincial Bank of England. He took a leading part in founding and colonising South Australia, established the South Australian Company, the Bank of South Australia, and the Union Bank of Australia, and was chairman of the London boards of direction of all these companies until he resigned on leaving England to settle in South Australia in 1850. He was elected a member of the first representative Parliament in that colony, and sat in it many years.

The secretary of the Trinity House has issued a notice stating that on or about July 1 the character of the Seven Stones Light-ship will be changed from two fixed lights to one white revolving light, showing three flashes in quick succession, followed by an interval of thirty-six seconds of darkness. The whole revolution occupies one minute.

At a special private meeting of the Liverpool Water Committee on the 22nd inst., the sub-committee's report in favour of the Vyrnwy scheme was adopted, and will be submitted to a special meeting of the Town Council. This plan is to dam up one of the sources of the Severn. The expense is estimated at £1,189,709 for the first instalment of thirteen million gallons a day. It was decided to ask the Manchester Corporation upon what terms a temporary supply could be obtained from Thirlmere pending the completion of the Liverpool scheme.

The annual exhibition (102nd year) of the Bath and West of England Agricultural Society will be held in Whitsun week at Exeter. The number of entries is 661, of which 123 are horses. The cattle include thirty-eight Devons, forty-three shorthorns, thirty-three Herefords, forty-eight Sussex, fifty Jerseys, and thirty-eight Guernseys. There are 207 pens of sheep, eighty-one entries of pigs, and 401 entries in the poultry department, the figures in many cases representing a pair of birds to each entry. The implements will be remarkable for extent and variety, and the trial of sheaf-binders will be a considerable attraction. There will be fifty-nine compartments of machinery in motion.

The General Assembly of the Established Church of Scotland was opened in Edinburgh on the 22nd with the usual formalities. The Earl of Rosslyn, Lord High Commissioner, held a levée in Holyrood Palace, after which a procession to St. Giles's Cathedral took place. Principal Tulloch, the retiring Moderator, preached in the cathedral. After service the assembly was opened in the Assembly Hall. Dr. Chrystal, Auchinleck, was elected Moderator. The Queen's letter was read, and the usual grant of £2000 for the Highlands and the Islands was received. The Lord High Commissioner, in addressing the Assembly, said that the progress of the Church was such as to give confidence to her well-wishers, and to confound the most determined of her foes.—The Free Church Assembly was opened with a sermon by the Rev. Dr. Andrew Bonar, of Glasgow, the retiring Moderator. The Rev. Mr. Burns, of Kirkliston, was elected Moderator.

CHESS.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

A N C (Shortlands).—The diagram is an incorrect copy of the well-known "Indian problem." The solution is 1. B to B sq. P moves; 2. K to Kt sq. P moves; 3. R to Q 2nd, K to B 5th; 4. R to Q 4th, double checkmate.

ONE WHO, &c. (Brighton).—We do not pretend to anticipate the requirements of merely casual readers. The amended conditions of No. 1838 were published the following week, and noted by all our regular correspondents.

A E S (Exeter).—We have a communication for you. Please inform us of your precise address, that it may be forwarded. The problem has been examined.

H J (Dewsbury).—Before publishing your two-move problem we propose to remove the B Kt at R 6th and the W Kt at R sq from the board. These pieces have no connection with the general theme of the problem and serve only to introduce a commonplace check on the White King.

C F J (Swansea).—The conception is old and hackneyed. Try combinations with fewer pieces and you may be more successful in your efforts.

H E K (Liverpool).—Sound as a bell! Please convey our thanks to Mr. S. for his very acceptable budget of games.

BOLTSRIDGE (Wills).—You are probably right; but we have no means of reviewing the circumstances now, as the letters have been destroyed.

J G F (Ramsgate).—Thanks for the amended version of No. 3. We do not like any of the several forms of No. 6; the position is crowded, and the forces employed are out of all proportion to the service required from them. No. 5 is objectionable for the same reasons; and in No. 1 the Kt can be played on the second move to K 4th or R 5th. No. 4 is still under examination.

H B (Hampton).—The answer to 1. Q takes R P is 1. K takes Kt, and of that defence your analysis takes no note. Otherwise, you are correct in all your statements.

A D R (Paris).—Your letter has been acknowledged through the post.

N R (Freckenham).—We are satisfied by your assurance that you solved No. 1836, but it is now too late for acknowledgment in the usual place.

CORRECT SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM No. 1837 received from J de Honsteyn, Boltsbridge, L G Bateson, Hereford, and T R Rapp (Munich).

CORRECT SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM No. 1838 received from Tox, T Rowley, Cranbrassill, Cetewayo, B M Allen, Dabbsill, R Bohm, jun. (Vienna), Emile Frau (Lyons), Percy J Fryer, Chess Club Café Biffi (Milan), S H Roberts, and T R Rapp (Munich).

CORRECT SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM No. 1839 received from N Rumbelow, Helen Lee, F Spencer, Cant, D Templeton, An Old Hand, O S Cox, H Langford, T Barrington, S Farrant, Elsie V, H Barrett, B L Dyke, R Ingersoll, L Sharwood, R Arnold, W Warren, G Fosbrooke, G L Mayne, N Gator, Alpha, Semaj, W J W (Claycross), E P Vulliamy, R R L, W Denham, S Head, C M O, William Scott, Nodrog, Tox, East Marden, F V P, W de P Croussaz, L G Bateson, Boltsbridge, R F N Banks, Julia Short, Copiapino, E Mitchell, H Bentham, W M Curtis, Ailyn, T R Rapp, J W W, G H V, E H H V, E H Banbridge, W S B, A Wood, B M Allen, and O F Jones.

NOTE.—We have been somewhat amused to observe so many of our regular correspondents fall into the trap in this ingenious problem, 1. Q to Q R 8th. There is no mate according to the conditions that way after Black's reply, 1. B to 5th. If White continues with 2. B takes B, Black's answer is 2. Q to K 3rd (ch), afterwards taking the undefeated Pawn with the King should the Queen be captured.

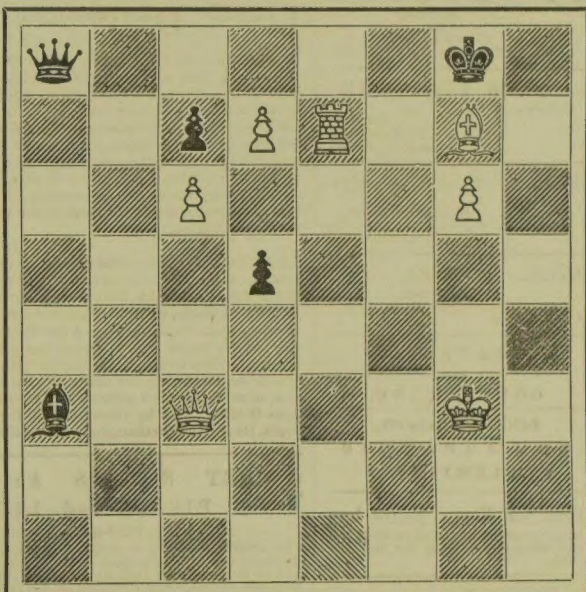
SOLUTION OF PROBLEM No. 1838.

WHITE. BLACK.
1. Q takes P Any move
2. Mates accordingly.

PROBLEM No. 1841.

By J. G. FINCH.

BLACK.



WHITE.

White to play, and mate in three moves.

CHESS IN LIVERPOOL.

Games played recently at the Liverpool Chess Club between Messrs. BURN and SCHULL.—(Sicilian Opening.)

WHITE (Mr. S.)	BLACK (Mr. B.)	WHITE (Mr. S.)	BLACK (Mr. B.)
1. P to K 4th	P to Q 4th	14. Castles	Kt takes R P (ch)
2. Kt to Q B 3rd	Kt to Q B 3rd	15. K to Kt sq	Kt to Kt 5th
3. Kt to B 3rd	P to K 3rd	16. B to Kt 5th	
4. P to Q 4th	P takes P		
5. Kt takes P	B to B 4th		
This is certainly not so good as 5. P to Q R 3rd, a move that prevents the adverse Kt being played to Kt 5th.			
6. K Kt to Kt 5th	Kt to K B 3rd	17. Q takes P (ch)	P takes B
7. Kt to Q 6th (ch)	Kt to K 2nd	18. Q takes B	B to Q 2nd
8. Kt to B 4th	P to Q 4th	19. Q to K 5th	K R to Kt sq
9. P to K 5th	P takes Kt	20. B takes P	R to Q B sq
10. P takes Kt (ch)	P takes P	21. Kt to K 4th	R takes B
11. Q to R 5th	Q to R 4th	22. Kt to B 6th (ch)	K to K 2nd
Pretty enough, threatening 12. B takes B P (ch), and the capture of the Queen; but Black's game is not sufficiently developed for an effective counter-attack.			
12. Q to R 4th	Kt to Kt 5th	23. R takes B (ch)	K to B 3rd
13. B to Q 2nd	P to Q Kt 4th	24. Q to Kt 8th (ch)	K to Kt 2nd
He cannot, of course, attempt to win the			

Between the same Players.

(Sicilian Opening.)

WHITE (Mr. S.)	BLACK (Mr. B.)	WHITE (Mr. S.)	BLACK (Mr. B.)
1. P to K 4th	P to Q 4th	10. Kt takes P	
2. Kt to Q B 3rd	Kt to Q B 3rd	He is forced to capture the Pawn, for if he retreats the B to K 2nd, to which square it should have been played at first, Black plays 11. P to Q R 3rd, and the King's Knight is trapped.	
3. Kt to K B 3rd	F to K 3rd	11. Q takes Kt	Kt takes Kt
4. P to Q 4th	P takes P	12. K to B sq	B to K 3rd
5. Kt takes P	Kt to B 3rd	13. Q takes Q	B takes B (ch)
6. P to Q R 3rd	B to B 4th	14. Q to Q 3rd	Q R to Q sq
7. K Kt to Kt 5th		15. B to K 3rd	R takes Q;
White's last two moves are very weak. The advance of the Pawn was an unnecessary precaution, and no good can come of Kt to Kt 5th when, as here, the adversary can castle in reply to it.			
8. B to Q B 4th	P to Q 4th	White resigned.	
9. P takes P	P takes P		

CHESS IN LONDON.

A Game played between MEPHISTO and a LONDON AMATEUR.

(Evans's Gambit.)

WHITE (Mephisto).	BLACK (Amateur).	WHITE (Mephisto).	BLACK (Amateur).
1. P to K 4th	P to K 4th	12. P takes P	Q to K 3rd
2. Kt to K B 3rd	Kt to Q B 3rd	13. Kt to Q B 3rd	K Kt to K 2nd
3. B to B 4th	B to B 4th	14. Kt to Q 5th	Kt takes Kt
4. P to Q Kt 4th	B takes P	15. B takes Kt	B to Q 2nd
5. P to Q B 3rd	B to B 4th	16. Kt to Kt 5th	Kt to Q sq
6. P to Q 4th	P takes P	17. Kt takes B P	B to B 3rd
7. Q to Kt 3rd	Q to K 2nd	Black has conducted the opening inconspicuously, while on the other side every move is a blow that tells.	
8. Castles	P to Q 3rd	18. Q to K 4th	K to Q 2nd
9. P takes P	B to Kt 3rd	19. Q to K 7th (ch)	K to B sq
10. P to K 5th	P takes P	20. Kt takes R	Q to K sq
11. B to R 3rd	Q takes B	21. B takes B	Q takes B
	P to B 3rd	22. Q R to Q sq, and wins.	

CHESS INTELLIGENCE.

A handicap tournament for three prizes has been commenced at Mephisto's Chess Rooms, No. 9, Strand, the competitors playing two games with each other under a time limit of an hour for fifteen moves. Mr. Lord, receiving pawn and move, scored both games against Mr. Minchin; and Mr. Potter, yielding Rook and Knight alternately, won two games of Mr. Fleisch.

WILLS AND BEQUESTS.

The will (dated Dec. 22, 1876) of Mr. James Pulleine, late of Clifton Castle, Thornton Watlass, and of Crakehall, both in the North Riding of Yorkshire, who died on March 23 last, was proved on the 2nd inst. by Captain Thomas Cowper Hincks, thenephew, and Sir John Clayton Cowell, K.C.B., the son-in-law, the acting executors, the personal estate being sworn under £90,000. The testator confirms the settlement made on his marriage, and also the one made on the marriage of his daughter, Georgina Elizabeth, Lady Cowell; and he leaves to the latter all the household furniture and effects at his mansion house, Crakehall; to Captain Hincks, £100; to his nephew, the Rev. John James Pulleine, his interest in a house at Richmond, Yorkshire, and £200; and the residue of his real and personal estate to his wife, Mrs. Annie Caroline Pulleine.

The will (dated Feb. 21, 1871) with two codicils (dated May 26, 1871, and Sept. 24, 1875) of Mr. William Rutter Bayley, late of Cotford House, Sidbury, Devon, who died on March 19 last, at No. 34, Hill-street, Berkeley-square, was proved on the 6th inst. by Hector Monro and Philip Hedger, the executors, the personal estate being sworn under £70,000. The testator gives to his wife, Mrs. Flora Bower Bayley, Cotford House and £10,000 for life, in addition to the provision made for her by marriage settlement; to his executors, £150 each; and legacies to his servants. He devises all his property in the parish of Sidbury, subject as to Cotford House to his wife's life interest, all his real estate in Gloucestershire, and certain freehold property in Wiltshire for the benefit of his grandson, Arthur Bayley, but an annuity is to be paid out of the income to Mrs. Susannah Bayley, the widow of his deceased son William Rutter Bayley, during her widowhood; and the Brankin Moor estate, Darlington, and certain real estate in Wiltshire he devises to his son Edric. The residue of his real and personal property is to be held upon trust for all his children, his grandchildren Arthur and Florence Bayley to take their deceased father's share, subject to the payment thereout of a legacy of £1000 to their mother.

The will (dated Nov. 9, 1869) with a codicil (dated Aug. 10, 1877) of Mr. Thomas Christopher Fletcher, late of the London and Westminster Bank, Stratford-place, Oxford-street, who died on March 25 last, was proved on the 7th inst. by the Rev. Charles Crowden, Herbert Fletcher, the son, and Mrs. Louisa Fletcher, the widow, the executors, the personal estate being sworn under £60,000. The testator bequeaths to his wife £200 and a life annuity of £400, subject to reduction in the event of her marrying again; to his two sons £5000 each; and legacies to other relatives and friends. The residue is left upon trust for his four daughters in equal shares.

The will (dated June 17, 1878) of Mr. William Caird, formerly of No. 7, Elvaston-place, Queen's-gate, Kensington, but late of No. 13, Victoria-road, Kensington, who died on March 28 last, was proved on the 26th ult. by Thomas Wilson Caird, the son, the acting executor, the personal estate being sworn under £45,000. The testator gives all his property equally between his children, Thomas Wilson Caird, William Edward Caird, Mrs. Ellen Julia Sidney, and Mrs. Augusta Southby, as tenants in common.

The will (dated Feb. 10, 1874) with two codicils (dated May 10, 1876, and March 29, 1877) of Mr. William Parker, late of Ware Park, Herts, who died on March 9 last, was proved on the 28th ult. by Captain John Harry Eyres Parker, R.N., the son, the sole executor, the personal estate being sworn under £45,000. The testator leaves to his daughter, Miss Sarah Parker, £100, and upon trust for her £7500 stock of the Regent's Canal Company; to each of his brothers and sisters and to Richard Higgins Burne, £50 as a memento of him; and all his real estate and the residue of the personalty to his son.

The will (dated June 22, 1874) of Mr. William Jones, late of Overton House, Tonbridge Wells, of New Bond-street, of Teddington, and of Southwark-street, wax-bleacher and chandler, who died on March 20 last, was proved on the 26th ult. by Mrs. Helen Beale Jones, the widow, Richard Baughan Ashby, and John Barnett, the executors, the personal estate being sworn under £45,000. The testator leaves to his executors £100 each; to his sons, William Beale Jones and Arthur Cureton Jones, £5000 each; to his daughters, legacies amounting together to £2500 each; to his wife, £500 and all his household furniture and effects, horses and carriages; he also leaves her the income of the residue of his property for life, but if she marries again a fixed annuity of £400 is substituted; and, subject to the widow's interest, the residue is to go to the children.

The will (dated June 15, 1875) with a codicil (dated March 25, 1876) of Mr. Thomas Hughan, late of No. 6, Halkin-street West, and of Airds Kirkcudbright, N.B., who died on March 24 last, was proved on the 3rd inst. by the Right Hon. Lord John Manners, the son-in-law, Lord George Augustus Beaucherk, and the Hon. Reginald Algernon Capel, the acting executors, the personal estate being sworn under £40,000. The testator bequeaths £100 each to be divided among the poor of the parishes of Kirkmabreck and New Galloway, Kirkcudbrightshire, under the direction of the ministers of the respective parishes; £500 each to St. George's Hospital, Middlesex Hospital, the Hospital for Consumption, Brompton, and the Infirmary, Dumfries, Scotland; and his executors are directed to purchase, in the names of the Chancellor, Masters, and Scholars of the University of Oxford, such a sum of Consols as will produce £40 per annum, to be applied by the Vice-Chancellor yearly as a prize to be given to the undergraduate member of the said University who shall have most distinguished himself in an essay on the spread of the Protestant Christian religion according to the Established Church in England. After some other legacies, the testator gives the residue to his daughter, Miss Mary Wilhelmina Hughan. The property in Scotland is disposed of by a separate deed.

The will (dated Nov. 19, 1873) with two codicils (dated Nov. 20, 1877, and Aug. 15, 1878) of Mr. Thomas Toller, formerly of Gray's Inn, but late of Hampstead, who died on March 20 last, was proved on the 18th ult. by Charles George Toller, George Holford, and Henry Edward Gribble, the nephews, the executors, the personal estate being sworn under £40,000. The testator leaves numerous legacies, and then gives the remainder of his property upon trust for his three sisters, Miss Elizabeth Toller, Mrs. Harriet Gribble, and Miss Rachel Toller, for their lives, with benefit of survivorship, and on the death of the survivor for certain of his nephews and nieces, and the children of such of them as may be then dead, and also for the children of another nephew.

The will (dated Oct. 11, 1877) of Mr. John Whitaker, late of No. 6, Sydney-place, Onslow-square, South Kensington, who died on the 2nd ult., was proved on the 23rd ult. by Thomas Whitaker, the brother, Mrs. Frances Elizabeth Whitaker, the widow, and Miss Clara Whitaker, the daughter, the acting executors, the personal estate being sworn under £25,000. The testator leaves legacies to his executors, nephews, and nieces; his household furniture and effects to his wife; and the residue, subject to an annuity to his daughter during her mother's lifetime, upon trust for his wife for life, and then for his daughter.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

Please direct all Letters and Orders for

PETER ROBINSON,

SILKMERCEER AND LINENDRAPER,

to

the only Address,

103 to 108, OXFORD-STREET, LONDON, W.,

where the Business was Established in 1833.

NEW SUMMER SILKS.

800 PIECES OF RICH SPRING BROCADE SILK,
per yard .. 4s. 6d. to 7s. 6d.1000 PIECES OF NEW COLOURED POULT DE SOIE,
of Best Lyons Manufacture, per yard .. 3s. 6d.
300 New Shades to select from.100 PIECES OF RICH FIGURED COLOURED LYONS
VELVETS,
in all the New Designs for 1879, at per yard .. 9s. 11d.
The usual price for this quality being 17s. 6d.

WHITE AND LIGHT SILKS, SATINS, AND BROCADES,

specially prepared for Bridal wear,

just imported by

PETER ROBINSON (Oxford-street).

Patterns post-free.

NEW SUMMER DRESSES.

CASHMERE MERINOS,
All New Shades, per yard .. 1s. 11d., 2s. 6d., 2s. 11d.BEIGE ANGOLA,
All New Mixtures, per yard .. 1s. to 1s. 6d.SPECIAL SALE OF 3000 PIECES
FRENCH COUTURE CRETONNES, per yard 3d. to 6d.Also 500 Pieces
RICH POMPADOUR SATINES, per yard .. 11d.;
usual price, 1s. 6d.

Patterns post-free.

NEW SUMMER COSTUMES.

MERINO BEIGE in all the New Mixtures .. 21 18 6

ANGOLA CASIMER .. 22 18 6

CASHMERES and SILKS (56 Shades) .. 34 guineas.

BLACK SILK and SATIN COSTUMES .. 43 guineas.

SILK COSTUMES, all New Shades .. 54 guineas.

BLACK SATIN or SILK SKIRTS (deep hilt) 21 15 0

Illustrations free.

SILK COSTUMES

in

EIGHT NEW STYLES,

combined with Satin or all Silk,
in Black or any Colour,

at 6 guineas, ready for wear.

Patterns and Illustrations free.

PETER ROBINSON,

OXFORD-STREET, W.

BLACK SILKS and SATINS.

1000 Pieces Rich Fine Make and Pure Dye

BLACK SILKS,

Guaranteed to wear, per yard .. 3s. 6d. and 4s. 6d.

300 PIECES RICH BLACK SATINS,

for Skirts, per yard .. 1s. 11d.

NEW SUMMER MANTLES.

NOVELTIES (demi-saison) .. 24 guineas.

"CHONDAS," Great Novelty .. 5 guineas.

INDIAN CASHMERE, Richly Trimm'd .. 34 guineas.

SICILIAN, New Shapes .. from 3 guineas.

NEW BRAIDED OPERAS .. from 3 guineas.

NEW FASHION-BOOK

AND PRICE-LIST

post-free on application.

PETER ROBINSON,

SILKMERCEER AND DRAPER,

informs the public

that his STOCK IS MARKED IN PLAIN FIGURES,

AT THE LOWEST CASH PRICES.

PARCELS FREE to any Railway Station in the Kingdom.

PLEASE ADDRESS ONLY TO

103 to 108, OXFORD-STREET, LONDON, W.

HENRY GLAVE'S CASH PRICES.

SUMMER NOVELTIES IN DRESS FABRICS.

The Amerer Cashmere, at 9d.; the Cape Beige, 10d.;

Hobart Twills, 10d.; English Satetens, 10d.; French

Wool Beige, 10d.; Liane Cloth, 10d.; Natal Cloth,

plain or fancy, 1s. 4d.; the Canton Cloth, 1s. 2d.; silk

Griselle (French), plain and fancy, 1s. 11d.

"Grenadines," Black Lace Stripe Grenadines, rich in

appearance and wears well, 8d. a yard.

"Coloured French Cashmeres," The Finest French

Shades in Coloured Cashmeres, 42 to 48 inches wide, at

1s. 6d., 1s. 10d., and 2s. 6d. a yard.

English Cashmeres, 1s. 2d. and 1s. 6d.

Black Goods being now much in demand, we hold one

of the finest Stocks of Black Cashmeres in London. The

leading prices are 1s. 6d., 1s. 11d., 2s. 6d., and 2s. 11d.

a yard, 42 to 50 inches wide.

Patterns free. All goods marked in plain figures.

534, 535, 536, and 537, New Oxford-street, London.

HENRY GLAVE'S

NEW SPRING WASHING FABRICS.

The Largest Selection in the Trade.

Marine Stripes, Checks, and Plain Colours, 6d.; Fancy

Angora Cloth, 8d.; Attalea Twills, best quality, 11d.;

Granite Satetens, 1s. 9d.; Tanjore Oatmeal, 1s. 9d. and

1s. 2d.; Figueo Fabrics, 8d.; Basket Figures, 10d.;

Our Noted Spa Flakes, 10d.; India Feathers, 1s. 2d.;

Tanjore Rich Figured Satetens, 1s. 4d.; Mycene Drap,

new Oriental Colourings, 8d.; Seraphine Stripes, 6d. to

1s. 2d.; Yosemite Stripes, 6d., 8d., and 1s. 0d.; Fancy

Vandera, 6d., 8d., and 10d.; New Eyelet Stripes,

10d. and 1s. 6d.; Fine Quiltings, 1s. 9d.; Pompadour

Brilliantes, 10d.; Oatmeal Crash, 10d.; Workhouse

Sheeting, 8d. and 10d.; a large delivery of heavy

Twilled Cretonnes, at 7d., 8d., and 10d. a yard. Pat-

terns free.

534, 535, 536, and 537, New Oxford-street, London.

HENRY GLAVE'S

Illustrated Book of Novelty for 1879 is just out, and

sent post-free; contains sketches, with prices, of the

newest Costumes, Mantle Jackets, Bonnets, Millinery,

Corsets, Underclothing, and made-up Lace goods.

534, 535, 536, and 537, New Oxford-street, London.

SHIRTS.—FORD'S EUREKA.—"The

most perfect fitting made."—Observer. Gentlemen desirous

of purchasing Shirts of the best quality should try Ford's

Eureka Shirts. 40s. 45s. half dozen.—41 Poultry.

FOR ALL SEASONS AND ALL CLIMATES.

UNDER THE PATRONAGE OF THE

ROYAL COURTS OF EUROPE.

EGERTON BURNETT'S

WELLINGTON SERGES,

AND VARIOUS OTHER APPROVED WOOLLEN FABRICS.

EGERTON BURNETT has repeatedly had the honour of

supplying "these admirable serges" to the ROYAL FAMILY,

and executes Orders daily FROM ALL PARTS.

Neither rain nor salt water can affect their permanent dye.

Prices from 1s. 2d. to the finest at 4s. 6d. per yard. PATTERN-

BOOKS sent free by post, and carriage paid to Bristol or London

on parcels over £2. GOODS PACKED FOR EXPORTATION.

A Special Strong Make for BOYS' and GENTLEMEN'S

SUITS, 54 inches, from 3s. 6d. per yard.

Address in full:

EGERTON BURNETT,

SERGE WAREHOUSES,

WELLINGTON, SOMERSET.

London Agents: Burnett and Parrott, New Bond-street.

NICHOLSON'S NEW SPRING

SILKS and DRESS FABRICS.

PATTERNS FREE.

COSTUMES and MANTLES.

ILLUSTRATIONS FREE.

NICHOLSON'S NEW KID GLOVES,

Two Buttons. Six Pairs 7s. 6d.

Sample Pair on Receipt of 16 Stamps.

FRENCH CAMBRIC

Hem-Stitched Initial Handkerchiefs,

6s. 9d. Per Dozen.

Samples on Receipt of 8 Stamps.

D. NICHOLSON and CO.,

50 to 63, ST. PAUL'S-CHURCHYARD, LONDON.

WOOLLEN CLOTHS OF EVERY KIND,

suitable for Ladies' and Gentlemen's Use, at very

moderate prices for prompt Cash only.

G. MEKING and CO., Woollen Warehouse,

8, Holborn-circus, London, E.C.

CHOCOLAT MENIER.

Awarded the

GRAND

DIPLOMA OF HONOUR.

CHOCOLAT MENIER, in 1/2 lb. and 1/4 lb.

Packets.

For

BREAKFAST

and SUPPER.

CHOCOLAT MENIER.—Awarded Twenty-

Three

PRIZE MEDALS.

Consumption annually

exceeds 17,000,000 lb.

CHOCOLAT MENIER.

Paris,

London,

New York.

Sold Everywhere.

EPPS'S

GRATEFUL

AND

COMFORTING.

COCOA.

JAMES EPPS and CO.,

HOMOEOPATHIC

CHEMISTS.

HORNIMAN'S TEA for Forty Years has

commanded a large sale, because it can always be relied

on for strength, flavour, and cheapness. It is the best tea

imported. Sold only in Packets.

KINAHAN'S LL WHISKY.

KINAHAN'S LL WHISKY. Pure, mild, and mellow, de-

licious, and most wholesome. Universally recommended by

the profession. The Cream of Old Irish Whiskies.

KINAHAN'S LL WHISKY. Dr. Hassall says:—"Soft and

mellow, pure, well-matured, and of very excellent quality."

KINAHAN'S LL WHISKY. Gold Medal, Paris Exhibition.

1878; Dublin Exhibition, 1865, the Gold Medal.

20, Great Titchfield-street, London, W.

WILLS' "WESTWARD HO!"

NEW SMOKING MIXTURE.

When all things were made, none was made better than

Tobacco; to be a lone man's Companion, a bachelor's Friend,

a hungry man's Food, a sad man's Cordial, a wakeful man's Sleep,

and a chilly man's Fire. There's no Herb like it under the

canopy of Heaven.—Kingsley's "Westward Ho!"

In 1 oz., 2 oz., and 4 oz. Packets, lined with tinfoil.

WILLS, W. D. and H. O.

CHASSAING'S BI-DIGESTIVE WINE,

CURE

for

INDIGESTION.

CHASSAING'S PEPSINE WINE, with

DIASTASE, for Indigestion and Gastric Pains.

Chassaing's Wine is a perfect cure for Indigestion. It contains

Pepsine and Diastase. Retail by all Chemists, 4s. 6d. per Bottle.

Wholesale, 49, Southwark-street. Retail by all Chemists.

BERDALLE'S "PHOSPHORIC WINE"

(Trade Mark).—THE ONLY SAFE AND RELIABLE

PREPARATION OF PHOSPHORUS KNOWN. Supplies

vital force to the brain and spinal cord; cures nervousness,

headache, and neuralgia; imparts vigour to the most debilitated,

improves appetite and digestion, and regulates all the bodily

functions. Forty-eight doses for 4s. 6d. Sold by all Chemists;

or sent direct for P.O.O. for 5s. from the Proprietors, R.

Berdalle and Co., 176, Albany-street, Regent's Park. Send three

stamps for pamphlet.

LAXORA MEDICATED FRUIT

LOZENGES FOR CONSTIPATION, SLUGGISHNESS

OF THE STOMACH, BILE, HEADACHE.

The "Lancet" says:—"It is a great improvement on the

preparations in common use for the same purpose."

"Medical Press" says:—"Laxora Lozenges can be safely

recommended."

O. R. C. Tichborne, Ph.D.:—"Laxora Lozenges are

efficacious, and nicely made."

Sold, 1s. 11d., by all Chemists and Druggists; Whole-

sale, 82, Southwark-street.

DINNEFORD'S MAGNESIA.

The best remedy for acidity of

the Stomach, Heartburn, Head-

ache, Gout, and Indigestion.

DINNEFORD'S MAGNESIA.

The safest and most gentle

Aperient for delicate constitutions,

Ladies, Children, and Infants.

OF ALL CHEMISTS.

TAMAR INDIEN.—Owing to the marked

success of this fruit-lozenge—so agreeable to take and un-

iversally prescribed by the Faculty for Constipation, &c.—Base

Imitations are being foisted on the public. The genuine pre-

parations bear the title "Tamar Indien." Price 2s. 6d. per Box.

E. GRILLON Wool Exchange, E.C.; and all Chemists.

"FOR THE BLOOD IS THE LIFE."

CLARKE'S WORLD-FAMED BLOOD

MIXTURE is warranted to cleanse the Blood from all

impurities, from whatever cause arising. For Scrofula, Scurvy,

Skin and Blood Diseases, its effects are marvellous. In Bottles,

2s. 6d. each, and in cases, containing six times the quantity, 11s.

each, of all Chemists. Sent to any address for 30 or 132 stamps,

of the Proprietor, F. J. CLARKE, Chemist, Lincoln.

MRS. S. A. ALLEN'S

WORLD'S HAIR RESTORER.

Happy Days! There is something of regret and gloom in the

first appearance of grey hairs; our prospects are often blighted

by their premature appearance. Mrs. S. A. ALLEN'S WORLD'S

HAIR RESTORER happily affords a safe and sure means for

restoring them again to the freshness and beauty of youth.

Mrs. S. A. ALLEN'S WORLD'S HAIR RESTORER is no new

low-priced article.

It is the old-established standard and reliable article known

and spoken most highly of in every civilised country. Every good

thing for the hair that the most scientific men of the Old and

New World can suggest are combined in Mrs. S. A. ALLEN'S

WORLD'S HAIR RESTORER. It requires only a few applica-

tions to restore grey hair to its youthful colour and lustrous

beauty, and induce luxuriant growth, and its occasional use is

all that is needed to preserve it in its highest perfection and

beauty. Dandruff is quickly and permanently removed. Sold by

all Chemists and Perfumers.

BRIDAL BOUQUET BLOOM.

Beauty, a brilliant complexion, the fountain of youth. Bridal

Bouquet Bloom for Beautifying the Complexion—a most agree-

able and refreshing balm to the skin. Ever blooming, ever

young. A vegetable liquid extracted from Nature's lovely blooms.

This exquisite preparation, by a single application, requiring

but a moment of time, imparts to the face, neck, arms, and

hands a delicate softness and marble purity with the tint and

fragrance of the lily and the rose.

It removes tan, freckles, sunburn, and all roughness and

blemishes. For creating, restoring, and preserving beauty

Bridal Bouquet Bloom is without a rival in the world. One

trial of it will convince any Lady of its great superiority over

any other liquid and the numerous powders. By its use all

roughness, redness, and chapping are prevented. Patronised by

all the European Courts and the elite of America. Sold by

Chemists and Perfumers; only Three Shillings and Sixpence, in

large Bottles. Wholesale Depot, 114 and 116